SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

THE CHINESE - AMERICAN JOURNAL • PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY • FEBRUARY 17, 1971 VOLUME 5, NUMBER 7 • 15 CENTS

DC meet spurs US-China ties

By L. LING-CHI WANG

There are compelling reasons to believe that another major China debate in the U.S. is in the making. The People's Republic of China, in spite of her problems and setbacks, is now a major world power politically, militarily and economically. In spite of the U.S. policy of containment, isolation and hostility, China now has diplomatic relations with fifty-one governments. At the last UN General Assembly, the Albanian resolution—admission of the People's Republic of China and expulsion of the Republic of China—won majority support, again, in spite of the U.S. opposition (51 to 49). It is instructive to note that only two NATO countries (Greece and Turkey) voted against the resolution. Addressing the Legislature on February 4, 1971, Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, foreign minister of Turkey, indicated that Turkey now is considering recognition of Peking and China's admission to the UN. Just last week, Nigeria announced that she too recognizes the Peking government as "the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people." In short, the U.S.'s policy of isolation succeeds now only in isolating herself.

What must the U.S. do to head off an impending diplomatic embarrassment, if not humiliation? Sino-American relations must be re-defined and the U.S. position on the seating of the People's Republic of China must be altered. These are major policy decisions to be made in the immediate future. To lay the groundwork for the forthcoming China debate, a Congressional Conference on "U.S.-Mainland China Policy" was held on February 4 and 5 at the Capitol in Washington, D.C. The Conference, sponsored by a number of senators and congressmen, brought together 19 scholars, international lawyers and foreign policy experts to discuss the U.S.-China policy. This writer was fortunate to be among those invited to participate in the conference. This short article identifies some of the major issues discussed during the two-day conference.

NEW POLICY NEEDED

The conference, chaired by Dr. Arthur Larson, former Special Assistant to President Eisenhower, opened with a statement by Senator Harold E. Hughes (D., Iowa), entitled "The Eight Hundred Million People Question." Noting the latest UN sentiment on the People's Republic of China and the Sino-Canadian tie, Hughes called for "new approaches to our relations with the most populous nation on the globe." He said, "Too often in the past, American policy toward mainland China has been kept in a shrouded case labeled 'please do not touch.' Now there are unmistakable indications that this sign has been removed, not only by members of the Congress, but apparently by our State Department. My hope is for a new climate of open-mindedness on China policy in this country." He suggested that the U.S. must "look beyond the ideology to the people themselves." In addition, Hughes, mentioned prominently as a Democratic presidential hopeful for 1972, asked that U.S.-China relations be looked at "from the Chinese point of view as well as our own, and above all from the *people* point of view." In conclusion, he said, "I believe we must re-open the doors to China. We must deal with the government in Peking as an established entity, a current adversary on the international scene, but also a potential participant in efforts to halt the arms race and ease international tensions."

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS AND INDO-CHINA WARS

Following Hughes's statement, Prof. Marilyn Young of the University of Michigan and Prof. Mark Selden of Washington University gave an overview of U.S.-China relations, 1945–1971. Both attacked sharply the U.S. policy of containment using military aggression. The ensuing discussion focused on the following issues:

- American military involvement in Indo-China is part and parcel of the American policy of containment of China.
- Any change in policy toward China, therefore, must involve a change in the existing policy in Indo-China.
- Nixon's Vietnamization policy reflects no change of policy.
- American involvement in Taiwan and Japan is also part of the containment policy.

In reviewing this 20-year-old policy, almost all scholars agreed that it was a total disaster for the U.S.

CHINA'S SEAT AT THE UN

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) opened the second day of the conference with a statement calling for the recognition of the Chinese government at Peking and admission of the People's Republic of China to the Security Council of the UN. The most unique feature of Kennedy's remarks was on the question of Taiwan in relation to the UN. Kennedy, also a presidential hopeful, suggested that Peking be accorded the sole Chinese seat that would represent Taiwan and mainland China. This "dual representation" formula explicitly rejects the "two-China policy" currently advocated by many old China scholars (e.g. A. Doak Barnett, John M. H. Lindbeck,

(Continued on page 10)

School cut may trim top Asians

The "biggest" gain the Board of Education made in recent years as far as employment of Asian ancestry teachers and administrators is concerned can be wiped out in one day on March 15. At stake are the possible "deselection" of 11 Chinese administrators and nearly 50 Chinese teachers.

Just recently, the Board of Education announced that the San Francisco Unified School District is faced with a budget deficit that may cause hundreds of school personnel to be fired or demoted. If the board uses seniority as the sole basis for dismissal, first on the chopping block will be those teachers and administrators who are still serving their probationary period. Not unexpectedly, most of the Asian and other minority group teachers are in the "last to hire, first to fire or demote" category.

NOT MUCH

By the Board of Education's own admission, there are only 5% of the total or 250 Chinese currently employed as teachers; and less than 1% or a total of 13 as administrators, although Chinese pupils attending San Francisco public schools are 15% of the total enrollment.

Earlier this month, the San Francisco Human Rights Commission's Youth and Education Committee recommended that affirmative action rather than seniority be the deciding factor in ascertaining promotions and "deselection."

Members of the Civil Service Committee of the Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA) met at the Chinatown YWCA on February 2, and announced that only by a massive community appeal can the situation be averted.

—Continued on page 4

Militants charge cops harassments

Spokesmen for militant young Chinatown groups accused the San Francisco Police Department last week of harassment, and threatened it with reprisal "by any means necessary."

They summoned a press conference at Leway Club, 842 Kearny St., where officers admittedly smashed a plate glass window to gain entry while searching for a runaway 16-year-old girl on the night of February 8.

Alex Hing, chief of staff of the Red Guard Party, alleged that Leway, a youth center at the edge of Chinatown, had been the object of "systematic, brutal and illegal pig terror."

Hing, who would not say how many followers he had, said his party follows "the thoughts of Chairman Mao and Huey P. Newton."

He said that there was a "conspiracy" between the Chinatown Six Companies and the police to "come down" on street people and that this would be resisted. He did not specify the means.

Captain Joseph Flynn of Central Police Station, whose patrol area includes Chinatown, said that the Department had never had any "dealings or understandings" with the Six Companies, save those concerning traffic and law enforcement during the Chinese New Year's celebration.

Leway, however, was entered on February 6 and firecrackers, a handgun and "an explosive device" were found, he said.

Monday night's police entry, he said, "was in response to a call from a mother who believed her missing daughter was hiding there." Officers, he said, did not misbehave.

Hing said that the policemen had broken a Ping Pong table, upended chairs, tables and bookshelves, and had torn posters from the walls.

Leway Club officers and representatives of Serve the People, Asian Legal Services and other concerned groups spoke at the press conference, all supporting Leway.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SEEKS TRAINEES

Worker trainee positions paying $2-3 per hour are being offered by the federal government.

There are no tests or experience required. However, one must be a citizen.

Work to be done is in food service, animal care, grocery, laundry, laboratory, ground and housekeeping, janitorial and clerical work.

To apply write: San Francisco Area Office, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36122, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

ATTORNEY ACQUITTED IN SHAM MARRIAGE CASE

LOS ANGELES—Attorney Hiram W. Kwan has been acquitted of charges that he arranged sham marriages between Chinese aliens and American women citizens.

Kwan, 46, who practices at 1011 N. Broadway, was charged in a seven-count indictment with conspiring and arranging such marriages to that the aliens could become permanent residents, although the couples were strangers and never lived together.

EOC Chairman Judge Joseph G. Kennedy and San Francisco's Chief Administrative Officer Thomas J. Mellon were honored by Mayor Joseph Alioto for outstanding service to the poor. The mayor (center) is flanked by Mellon and Kennedy. At extreme left is Joseph Yee, chairman of the EOC's Program Planning and Evaluation Committee. At extreme right is Harvey Wong, chairman of the Chinatown-North Beach EDA. (John Corina photo)

EAST WEST 西東

FEBRUARY 17, 1971 VOLUME 5, NUMBER 7

EAST/WEST, THE CHINESE - AMERICAN JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday by EAST/WEST Publishing Company, 758 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California 94108. Telephone (415) 781-3194 All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.

Second Class Postage Paid at San Francisco, California

Publisher-Editor: Gordon Lew Manager: Byron Mok

Editorial Board: C. Chen, Norma Jin, Kenneth Joe, Walter Leong, Helene Lew, Gimmy Park Li, Tom Morin, Gail Roberts, Charles Roberts, Richard Springer, Ling-chi Wang, Ken Wong, Judy Yung.

Midwest Branch Staff: Dave Moy, John Lee, Gary Wing.

Circulation: Dorothy Lew

EDITORIAL

CHINESE NEW YEAR A RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY

Is Chinese New Year a religious holiday? If it is not, then a number of Chinese-American teachers and administrators who took the day off will be short a day's pay.

The Unified School District officials challenged those who did not work that day on the ground of Chinese New Year being a religious holiday.

We feel that Chinese New Year is indeed a religious holiday. For those who have difficulty in understanding, may we point out that:

1. Religion of China is not an institutionalized religion as those of the West.
2. Religion of China is a combination of many religions, philosophies and traditions which include Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. It is almost impossible to point to a Chinese and say that he is a pure Taoist, or is a pure Confucianist.
3. Religion of China is a living religion with customs and rites still practice by many Chinese-Americans today. These rites are not conducted in churches or temples but at home.
4. Religion of China has been a positive force in
   a. Preserving Chinese culture through the ages.
   b. Providing a sense of value for the millions of Chinese.
   c. Promoting harmony and peace among peoples of the world.

Thus, it is only fitting for the schools to allow Chinese-American students and teachers to observe this significant religious holiday. Instead of reprimanding those who observe the day, the school district should commend them for keeping the Chinese New Year's religious tradition.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

EAST WEST
758 Commercial Street
San Francisco, California 94108

Please enter my name for a ◯ New subscription ◯ Renewal

I enclose $7.50 (check or money order)

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

Zip.....

Letters to the Editor

DISAPPOINTED

Dear Editor:

I was looking forward to the Waverly Street Carnival this year because I had enjoyed last year's so much with the kids manning their own creative booths instead of the usual outsiders coming in with spin-wheels, etc. Unfortunately, there were only rides for the kiddies at Portsmouth Square. I dropped in at the Youth Council carnival, but was disappointed with the few booths they had. I noticed there were hardly any older folks or young kids there, only the people who feel comfortable at the Youth Council. I believe a carnival like Cameron House's annual one can be profitable and well-attended and would add much to Chinatown's New Year festivities. This is one thing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce should encourage.

Henry Chin
San Francisco

TEHYI HSIEH

Dear Editor,

I just want to tell Alison Wyrley Birch that she should stop calling Tehyi Hsieh the best Chinese spokesman (E/W Feb. 3, p. 9). The Chinese justice of the peace may fit in very well with some white upper class societies with his nice anecdotes and cute wise sayings, but he certainly cannot speak for the Chinese community.

After reading her article, I have a funny feeling that Tehyi Hsieh is not promoting Chinese culture. Could it be possible that he is simply promoting Tehyi Hsieh?

Shelly Lee
Oakland

SHAME!

Dear Editor:

When a San Diego radio station used the word "Chinaman," where were the Chinese-Americans? I noted in your article (E/W Feb. 3, p. 2) that a protest was sent by the Japanese American Citizens League. I don't know about you folks down there, but my face is red.

H. Y. Tang
Berkeley

(For more Letters to the Editor see page 5.)

Be An East/West Correspondent!

Drop a line to:
East/West, 758 Commercial Street,
San Francisco, California 94108

Services for diplomat scion

LORENZO LO

Funeral services were held for Lorenzo Lo, member of a family of distinguished Chinese diplomats, at St. Hilary's Church in Tiburon last Thursday. Lo, 48, died in Children's Hospital February 8 after a long illness.

Mr. Lo was the U.S. representative here for the Hong Kong Tourist Association. His grandfather was Sir Chi Chen Lo Feng-luh, K.C.V.O., Chinese minister to the Court of St. James and to Rome and Brussels.

His Father, Dr. T. Y. Lo, C.B.E., was Chinese minister to Peru and Denmark and delegate for China to the League of Nations in Geneva.

JOURNALIST

Mr. Lo was born in Peru and graduated from St. John's University in Shanghai. After graduation, he began a career as a journalist and diplomat.

At one time, he was chief of public relations and protocol of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for China. He later worked as acting director of the Shanghai office and chief of the welfare division for the Far East of the UN International Refugee Organization.

Mr. Lo and his family, after the Communist Revolution, moved to Hong Kong, where he worked for international business organizations. In 1960, he was appointed assistant executive director of the Hong Kong Tourist Association by the governor. In 1963, he came to San Francisco to assume the post of director of the organization here.

PRESIDENT

He had been president of the Travel Research Association, chairman of the Western Council for Travel Research, director of the Pacific Area Travel Association, past president of the S.F. Skal, program chairman of the Northern California chapter of ASTA, past president of the Foreign Government Tourist office here, past president of the Lions Club of Kowloon and past president of the St. John's Alumni Association.

He is survived by his wife, Linde, of the family home in Mill Valley, and a son, Patrick Lo.

Howls aid Red China

STANFORD—Student demonstrations to protest the United States involvement in the Laotian incursion are playing into the hands of the Chinese Communists, according to Yuan-li Wu, Asian authority at the Hoover Institution.

The scholar, who served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for policy planning and arms control and now lectures at the University of San Francisco, has written:

"Peking may now envision the total withdrawal of American presence from Asian, though probably in a number of separate steps, as a distinct possibility if the American nation could become rent with civic disorder and conflict."

The author of the Hoover Institution study titled "As Peking Sees Us," he has concluded that Communist China has developed a fundamental policy for dealing with the United States.

This policy is based on two strategic concepts, according to the Hoover scholar. They are:

- Neutralization of United States nuclear power through a Chinese nuclear deterrent.
- A war within this nation between the "have-nots" and the "haves." In this respect, the student demonstrations, in what is generally considered an effort to influence or change national policy, already have given the Peking planners encouragement.

This so-called "war of national liberation," the Chinese Communists believe, would serve their purpose almost as efficiently as military action.

The Asian authority summarizes Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung's views in this fashion:

"There was the serious internal contradiction between the reactionaries of the United States and the 'American people.'

"Since the reactionaries were bent on external war—presumably against the Soviet Union and in the suppressing of the colonies and semi-colonies—they had to go through a preliminary phase of preparation during which the target of their attack was the 'American people.'

"For in order to establish fascism prior to staging external imperialist ventures, the reactionaries had to resort to repressive measures against the American 'workers and democratic elements' who in Mao's eyes were the 'American people.'

PEKING ACCEPTS ROME ENVOY

ROME—Peking has accepted the nomination of Folco Trabalza, 5[illegible] currently Italian ambassador [illegible] Belgrade, as Italy's first ambassador in Peking, it was announced last Friday.

In a separate communique, the Italian foreign ministry said Sh[illegible] Ping, for several years Chinese charge d'affaires in London, would be the Peking ambassador [illegible] Rome.

the CHI-am corner

By Jade Fong

拜年 BAI NEEN...In the old days, I use to make the unds with Mom at the homes of relatives during the st two weeks of Chinese New Year. We'll take a opping bag full of individual bags of oranges and metimes boxes of candy or cakes. We'll stop off at 三姑姐 's (Dad's third younger sister) or 大姨 's lom's oldest sister) and the first thing I was told to y on entering would be 三姑姐 , "Gung Hay Fat ıoy!" After the initial greetings, we would be offered ı (which I must accept with two hands) and sweets ›m the New Year "octagon box." During or after e chatting between the adults about how the year's ne and how everyone's doing, I get to collect my :ky money, usually two red bags, which can equal a ul of from 50¢ to $2.00. Then 三姑姐 takes few oranges from the bag we brought her and re-ns the rest plus a red envelope of money to us to ce home. The custom is that you enter the house th your hands full and leave the house likewise.

So this was the "bai neen" routine for me for ny years. Obviously, the two advantages were money d sweets; so I was very willing to "pit-pat" after Mom the various homes in Chinatown. When you get ler, it's different. When you collect lucky money er 18, the embarrassing remark, "Next year you'll passing out lucky money, right?" always follows. ou start passing out lucky money after you're mar-d to the unmarried.) And it just isn't the "in" ng for older kids to go "bai neen" with Mom any-›re. Besides, money and sweets don't seem so at-ctive when you get older.

So I thought. But now with the relatives living t in the Sunset and Richmond areas, Mom has a rd time getting out there. So last week, I spent couple of hours driving her to the different homes. t whereas before I took the "bai neen" customs granted, I now see them as a very important part my Chinese heritage. And the sad part is that I ow once I marry, I will probably never again follow ese same customs, because they are part of the old ler of things, part of Mom's generation, and because friends and cousins my age will think me nuts if alled on them with oranges at Chinese New Year.

Like Mom and Dad says, after their generation, stoms and family ties will probably break down out-le of the immediate family. That is, we American rn Chinese do not care to continue relations with all e people from Dad's and Mom's villages, let alone with stant cousins we hardly ever see except perhaps once year at a wedding banquet. And without Mom and d's generation around, we'll never know how to call atives by their proper titles, to fix real Cantonese shes the way they do, to celebrate the various holidays operly, or to speak Chinese. Unfortunately, when st and West meets, something must give.

II-AM IN HONG KONG...One of my Chinese-American lfriends just came back from Hong Kong, where she ited relatives for the first time. Her most crucial im-ession, to me, was that as a Chinese-American, she ›uld take America to Hong Kong any day. Prior to r trip, she always felt that she was more "Chinesey" an most others her age in America, as she speaks inese and follows many of the Chinese customs, but ıen in Hong Kong, she felt like an outcast, not being le to communicate in their idioms or accept their oughts and pattern of life. Like she says, "Once Amer-nized, it'll be hard to go back."

SIAN WOMEN JOURNAL...Have anything to say about ur role or thoughts as an Asian woman? If so, send em in the form of historical or analytical articles, per-nal essays, short stories, poetry, photos, or art work to ian Women, c/o 3405 Dwinelle Hall, U.C. Berkeley, lifornia 94720 or call 642-6555. Asian Women will blish a journal of such writings in April, the purpose which is to share thoughts, ideas, and experiences of ian women.

Mrs. Mamie Lee, newly elected member of the Oakland Economic Development Council, takes her seat at an anti-poverty meeting. Mrs. Lee, a California State Hayward student, represents the Oakland Youth Council.

PENINSULA ASIAN COUNSELING SERVICES

PALO ALTO—Oriental Counseling Services, Inc., a non-profit agency, has recently opened an office at 407 California, Suite 5, in Palo Alto.

"The primary purpose of the organization is to provide family counseling services to persons of Oriental background," said Stephen Wong of San Mateo, one of the founders. "Later, we hope to be able to provide counseling services to any persons in need."

Wong, along with San Mateans Daniel Choi and Hedy Sakamoto, all trained counselors, formed the group to meet the needs of Asian families on the peninsula and to provide counseling at a low cost.

"We feel that the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Filipinos on the peninsula have special cultural problems in the fields of language, housing, immigration, and family that cannot always be adequately handled by general social or mental health agencies," stated Wong.

"Our program is developed to handly family-type of marriage counseling problems—particularly those of interracially married couples, who statistically encounter high rates of difficulties," said Wong.

The organization is currently funded by about 200 individuals who pay a small fee to Oriental Counseling Services, Inc. In return the agency makes available to members trained counseling services to be used at the member's discretion.

President of the board of directors of Oriental Counseling Services, Inc., is Dr. Rosemarie Moore, a Stanford instructor in psychology and consultant to the Palo Alto Unified School District.

Notes from the Far East

By RICO

The United States Government is gambling in Laos. It is gambling the South Vietnamese-US joint venture will stop traffic on the Ho Chi Minh trail and disrupt Communist supply lines long enough to forestall Communist offensives against relocated American troops.

It is gambling that hostilities in Laos will not deteriorate into another Viet Nam.

It is gambling that the dissent in the US will not be nearly as intense as it was after the Cambodian offensive.

Finally, the US is gambling that mainland China's recent barage of threats to intervene in the Laotian conflict are just that—threats.

US government officials act as if there is no gamble involved. Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said last week, "These operations pose absolutely no threat to Communist China, and we see no reason for them to be interpreted as such." Certain Asians disagree.

Laotian Prince Souvanna Phouma was reported as having said in Vientiane that if the Ho Chi Minh Trail is out, then Chinese troops might move into his beleaguered country.

The Peking-based Japanese correspondent of Asahi Shimbum reported that observers in Peking feel mainland China is ready to intervene at any moment in the war.

Peking has been especially vocal lately, saying they consider the invasion of Laos a "grave menace to China." Premier Chou En-lai met in Peking last week with a North Vietnamese delegation, led by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, in search of more military and economic aid.

US intelligence calculated the Chinese Communists would not intervene in the Korean war. They were wrong then, but they feel sure they are right this time in discounting the Peking threat. They are gambling.

PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH DRUG VIOLATIONS

OAKLAND—Dr. Richard R. Fong, physician, convicted in 1953 and 1954 of abortion and narcotics law violations, has been charged with seven felony counts and three misdemeanor counts of prescribing narcotics without proper examination.

Arrested last Thursday in his office at 220 Grand Ave. in Oakland after undercover agents allegedly "made buys" from him without examination, the 59-year-old surgeon was first held under bail of $22,000.

However, it was reduced later to $5,000, and Dr. Fong posted it.

The son of Fong Wan, wealthy Oakland herbalist and night club proprietor, Dr. Fong served 10 months of a one year sentence at Santa Rita Prison Farm and his license to practice medicine in California was suspended.

Upon his release in 1956, he returned to St. Louis where he had studied medicine, returning to the East Bay and to his medical practice when his license was reinstated.

MEET ON MINORITY HOUSING MARKET

The housing market in San Francisco and the Bay Area as it applies to Negroes, Mexican Americans, Orientals, Indians and other minorities will be scrutinized in a hearing set for Thursday (tomorrow).

The hearing will be conducted by the State Fair Employment Practices Commission in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The hearing will be held in the State Building Auditorium, 455 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, beginning at 9 a.m.

About 15 experts in various fields of housing will testify during the all-day hearing. Anyone with authoritative information on aspects of minority housing may submit a statement in writing for possible inclusion in the report to the special consultant who is coordinating the hearing, Daniel Panger, at the FEPC office, Box 603, S.F. 94101.

A similar meeting to investigate minority housing problems in Southern California is scheduled for today in L.A.

大埠 房藥華中 金山
CHINA PHARMACY
PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS
YUKON 2-2197
1035 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO 1, CALIF.

CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

BY GORDON LEW

You probably won't believe it, but according to the Chinese legend, "year" was a fierce animal. (We know very little, in fact nothing at all, about this mythical animal. So don't ask questions.) Once every twelve months this beast would come out from the jungle and roam the residential districts. For that reason the Chinese would gather the family on New Year's eve, bolt the door, and have a big feast. Thus began the Chinese New Year celebration.

Notice how the the words "cow" and "year" resemble each other. They both have horns as indicated by the slanted strokes, have a big body (the horizontal strokes) and a long tail (the vertical strokes). The word "year" has an extra dot for the animal's sharp gourmet eyes.

"Day day" means every day; "month month" means every month; so " "year year" means every year. The twelve animals in the Chinese Zodiac are rat, cow, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, chicken, dog and pig. This is the year of the dragon; 1965 will be the year of the snake, and so forth.

Cantonese **NEEN** Mandarin **NYAN**
Rhyme with TEEN

A man who dined with a big eater was surprised at his friend's enormous appetite. He asked:

"What year were you born in?"

"I was born in the year of the dog. Wow! Wow! barked the big eater.

The man breathed a sigh of relief and said:

"Lucky you were born in the year of the dog. If you were born in the year of the pig, you would probably have eaten me and my mother-in-law by now."

LA campus riot averted

LOS ANGELES—A campus riot between Asian and black students at Dorsey High was averted last week because of the quick and effective efforts of the Yellow Brotherhood.

An Asian student was arrested February 2 for possession of drugs he had purchased from a black student pusher who was not arrested because he had no drugs on his person at the time.

Tension was apparent as over half of the Asian students at Dorsey were reported absent by the end of the week as word of trouble brewing circulated.

YB members, their advisers and consultants met after school for three days with black students from their own group similar to Yellow Brotherhood, which has been effective in stopping Asian "pill pushers" at Dorsey and other schools, according to police officer Kenji Arai, a YB adviser. The black students agreed to police their own group on selling drugs.

Dorsey school officials and students were quickly told the problem was not racial but stemmed over drug abuse by YB members and their black friends from Watts.

Victor Shibata Jr., JACL administrator and YB consultant, reviewed the Dorsey situation in his remarks at the East Los Angeles JACL installation and noted all was not quiet either on the eastside campuses as Asians were being individually harassed by the Chicanos.

The Chicano sees the Asians as part of the Anglo clan, he explained.

Tina Chen opens health food store

The New York Times/Robert Walker

Food Liberation partners Doris Morath, left, and Tina Chen stack health foods on shelves.

NEW YORK—Actress Tina Chen is into food liberation.

Miss Chen, who had major roles in two recent films, *The Hawaiians* and *Alice's Restaurant*, is one of two owners of a health food store opened here just last week. The store is called Food Liberation, Inc.

Miss Chen's partner in the shop, on Lexington Avenue near 90th Street in the Yorkville sector of town, is Doris Morath. They met as co-workers at the New York Blood Center where they were both serologists (blood technicians). "Tina was eating lots of junk all the time," said Miss Morath. "I tried to talk her into eating natural foods."

Tina, a former pre-med major at the University of Hartford, was easily persuaded. "I haven't had a cold all winter" since going on health foods, she said. "I used to catch everybody's diseases."

The women—both in their mid-twenties—decided to spread the health. With savings and bank loans, they got together $15,000 to secure the store property. A friend, Bruce Connors, helped build the tall, dark wooden shelves that give the shop—formerly a clothing store—the look of a rustic little supermarket. Items for sale include meats, fish, vegetables, organic fruits, butter, cheese, tiger's milk, honey, nuts, breads, juices, cookies, cereals, flour, oils, vitamins, cosmetics, candy, and even books on nutrition.

Miss Morath, a German-b blonde, will operate the store fl time, with some help from Ta who will keep her Blood Center b and continue in acting. Miss Che is the daughter of a wealthy, po ically prominent Chinese fam (her grandfather was the first p mier of the Chinese Kuomintan who fled mainland China in 19 Her father is a diplomat with Chinese Nationalist Embassy Washington, D.C.

Tina said the store will serve encourage people to eat foods f of chemicals, preservatives, inse cides, and artificial flavoring coloring. "The Food and Drug ministration has so many rules t can be gotten around," she s "that the consumer has no prot tion at all. You never know w you're eating.

"I'm horrified when I disco the nature of ingredients in c sumer products as a result of scientific work." Miss Chen to numerous science courses at H ford.

The women opened the shop exactly 1:23 p.m. in the afterno of grand opening day—and the t ing was a bow to the stars. "Can was rising, the moon was in L and the sun was in Aquarius," s Miss Chen. The combination, and Doris had figured, would br the best luck—as well as health.

Expansion for China Air Lines

A former Chinese Air Force fighter pilot who learned to fly at Oakland Airport in the 1930s flew into San Francisco last week on one of his eight jetliners to announce expansion of China Air Lines.

Gen. Ben Chow, president of Nationalist China's flag carrier, said the airline will expand trans-Pacific service via Honolulu to Los Angeles on April 26.

It was just a year ago that the airline inaugurated Pacific service from Taipei to San Francisco via Tokyo and the great circle route.

Chow said his 10 year plan calls for later expansion of service to Australia and to Europe and eventually around the world.

He recalled that Japan Air Lines, which started a weekly service to San Francisco from Tokyo with piston planes about 15 years ago, now has global routes.

He thinks that the Nationalist government can do no less, even though the airline was born only 10 years ago. He said that the company's six flights a week across the Pacific are "breaking even and I predict we will be making money soon."

Raised in Oakland, he became competent enough as a pilot to take passengers "sightseeing around San Francisco for $5 each. I could see there was money in carrying passengers and that's how I dreamed of starting an airline."

PAINTER BURNS MAO'S PORTRAIT IN PARIS

PARIS—A French painter named Pierre Pinoncelli burned Mao Tse-Tung's portrait in front of the Chinese Communist "embassy" in Paris as a protest against Mao.

Dispatches reported that the painter also branded his own right cheek with a pair of curling-tongs and, at the same time, read loudly an excerpt from the Rev. Martin Luther King's peace manifesto which was burned later with Mao's portrait.

A photo showing Pinoncelli burning the manifesto and Mao's portrait was prominently carried by *L'Aurore*, a Paris newspaper.

The mass circulated *France-Soir* reported that Pinoncelli tried to go to Peking by bicycle last year to deliver the peace manifesto to Mao Tse-tung. But to his great disappointment, he was refused entry when he arrived in Hong Kong.

NEWS GUILD OFFICERS

HONOLULU—Aileen Lee and Bill Gee have been re-elected as secretary and treasurer respectively by the Hawaii Newspaper Guild.

(Continued from Page 1)

WRITE LETTERS

They urged community organization, parents and other individuals to write letters immediately to the Board of Education, asking the board not to use seniority as the sole criterion for discharge of employees. The need of the community is more important, the group emphasized.

The Committee advises letters be directed to the attention of Dr. Zuretti Goosby, president, Board of Education, San Francisco Unified School District, 135 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

EVALUATION ON LANGUAGE SKILL

The associated Chinese Students of Chinatown-North Beach Federal Training Program presents a panel on the English Communication Skills program at the Manpower Development Training San Francisco Skill Center at St. Mary's School this Monday (Feb. 22) at 7 p.m.

Dr. William S. Y. Wang, professor of linguistics at UC Berkeley, will give a reportof his evaluation team on the English program for Chinese students at the center. The study was made for the Unified School District.

Also on the panel will be dr.William Mace, chief administrator, and Daniel Callahan, site administrator and Wilfred Ho, manager of the Chinatown office of the Department of Human Resources Development.

SCHOOL BOARD ADVISORS NAMED

A new 46-member "Citizens Advisory Committee" has been named by the San Francisco School Board to help plan the desegregation and integration of city schools.

Among members are George Chinn, Gordon Lau, Paul Lee, Warren Mar and Benjamin Tom.

TAIWAN LIFE SPAN

TAIPEI—The average life spa Taiwan has been lengthened. cording to the Department of C Affairs, the average in 1969 65.1 years for men and 70.8 women. The figures for 1945 w 48.6 and 51.8 years. Education better public health w responsible, according to department.

FORUM Chinese job discrimination ?

d Note: The Lai case in Los Angeles is still stirring much interests. re are two more letters, each of different persuasion.)

RACIAL PREJUDICE NOT THE REASON

r Editor:

have just returned from a trip am reading back issues of your er which I always find interest- as well as provocative.

aving been employed by the k of America many years ago, retired, I was a bit disturbed your editorials of December 2 16, 1970, in which you indi- d "racial discrimination" was reason a contractor, Irving Lai, not selected to build the Bank America, Chinatown branch in Angeles. I do not believe this to true as I was hired in the early nties by this bank when I found most difficult to obtain the ployment I was seeking any- re else. Admittedly, I was sen perhaps because Orientals hard-working or for more prac- l reasons, necessary to the area which the bank was located— natown! However, there were er businesses in the area that ld have benefited by my serv- , but the stock answer was they ver had any openings." In ensu- years, many Orientals, Chinese Japanese, have been employed ll branches of this bank, regard- of locality.

our editorial on "subtle" racial rimination gives readers the im- ssion that this was the reason Mr. Lai's failure to obtain the tract, but it is misleading and air to make such a statement en one learns the bank used two hitects of Chinese ancestry, nely Gilbert L. Leong and hard Layne Tom to design this nch. Lee and Ishii, Chinese and anese electrical engineers, were used on this job. This would n indicate racial prejudice was the reason. I read Mr. Lai's letter, as well as Mr. Fox's, and Mr. Fox, the Bank of America agent, did visit with Mr. Lai to appraise his work. Is there not the slightest possibility that he found it did not conform with their standards, regardless of race? Surely East/West must have some sort of guideline for hiring of employees as to ability, personality, etc., and you do have the privilege of selecting those you deem fit, do you not?

A number of Chinese businesses, as well as another bank, composed largely of Chinese stockholders, are not using Mr. Lai's services for their construction work. Should we not first chide our own Chinese for not availing themselves of this man's services, to give him a chance to build larger buildings to be used as a showcase for seeking future work? If our own Chinese banks and other businesses have not entrusted their building problems to their ethnic group, will we go to these persons and accuse them of prejudices and inequalities? It really is something to think about.

I do know racial prejudices exist and one should not remain silent when a true injustice occurs. As you have stated, conditions are improving and certainly have come a long way since the period when I was seeking work. However, I do believe sincerely that both you and Mr. Lai are mistaken in your judgment of the Bank of America, but I am sure the Bank of America does not need my testimonial.

In any event, Mr. Lai should appreciate all the free publicity that has come his way. In spite of my disagreement with you, I do enjoy your articles.

K. T. Wong
Los Angeles

DISCRIMINATION IS A SUBTLE THING

Dear Editor:

Your recent editorials (Dec. 2 & 16) in support of the position of Mr. Irvin Lai and the Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Los Angeles Lodge, to overcome bias against people of Chinese descent was most heartening. The Chinese American Citizens Alliance has a long history of crusading for the rights of the Chinese people in the United States and especially in seeking equitable immigration laws. Social problems are ever changing and we of the Alliance endeavor to meet the new needs and problems facing all of us.

More specifically and recently Los Angeles Lodge has been more active on many fronts such as participation in the creation of the Oriental Study Center at UCLA, raising funds for one of the local community hospitals, providing facilities for job agents and social workers who assist new immigrants and supporting the County Coroner Thomas Noguchi in his fight to hold office. Further, the Lodge played a major role in assisting one of our own brothers to attain a promotion which was being denied him for political reasons despite the fact that he was number one—eighteen points ahead of the next closest candidate—in a civil service examination in the County Health Department.

This brings us to the most recent incident involving Mr. Irvin Lai and the Bank of America. Presently, the Lodge is engaged in discussions with the Bank in hopes that some program will be initiated in Los Angeles by the Bank which will benefit the whole Chinese Community. We have been informed by the Bank of America that they have awarded the Construction Contract and will not reopen bids. In any event, Mr. Lai would not be afforded the opportunity to bid even if new bids were permitted as he will not bid having brought attention to this situation, not so much for himself, but for the Community at large.

We of the Lodge were most sorry to read a letter in your December 16, 1970, edition from a Los Angeles resident. His naivete is most unfortunate and his inference on the character of Mr. Lai, shockingly irresponsible. Your reader is grossly ignorant of the facts, and ironically, guilty of the very charge he made against your newspaper.

As you most discerningly pointed out in your December 16 editorial, ". . . discrimination is a subtle thing. . . ." Because it is not obvious is no reason for deluding ourselves into believing that it does not exist nor reason for fearing to fight it.

Your reader has suggested that shouting and belligerent methods were employed. Nothing can be further from the truth. Mr. Lai, like the gentleman he is, wrote letters to the Bank of America and had several discussions with the management. The CACA Los Angeles Lodge wrote a letter to the Bank, after reviewing the facts and correspondence from both Mr. Lai and the Bank representatives.

Subsequently, this writer as president of the Lodge, had several discussions with personnel of the Bank which are continuing as indicated above. If these are belligerent methods, there is no civilized approach to disagreement.

What effect will all this have on other minority contractors, your reader asks. A most salutary one we believe. Before this situation arose, it was indicated by the Bank that they knew of no Chinese contractors who could do work of this type required. They are now keenly aware of the many capable contractors of Chinese descent in this area. No one is asking for an advantage. Mr. Lai, as do all of us, only wishes to have the opportunity to compete.

If you have readers who are unaware of the many existing social problems but have an open mind and are willing to do something constructive, let this be an open invitation for them to join us. They may learn of the problems of recent immigrants, their children, the aged, the exploited and the need for adult education. They, undoubtedly, will be inspired by the fine young people in the Oriental Study Center at UCLA, the numerous tutorial projects and the Chinatown Youth Council, to mention a few.

Membership in the Alliance is open to all males of Chinese descent, who are United States citizens, 21 years of age, self-supporting and above all, of good moral character and intestinal fortitude. The purpose and object of our Alliance are, "To form a more perfect body; to inculcate the principles of Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love, and Fidelity among the members; to promote the general welfare and happiness of its members and the Chinese communities; to quicken the spirit of American patriotism; to insure the legal rights of its members; and to secure equal economic and political opportunities for its members," and the Cardinal Principles upon which our Alliance is founded, are, "To fully enjoy and defend our American citizenship; to cultivate the mind through the exchange of knowledge; to effect a higher character among the members; and to fully observe and practice the principles of Brotherly Love and mutual help. It is imperative that no member shall have sectional, clannish, tong, or party prejudices against one another, or to use such influences to oppress fellow members."

Nowland C. Hong
President,
Los Angeles Lodge
Chinese American
Citizens Alliance

ANTI-POLLUTION DRIVE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—The Young Adult Fellowship of the Chinese Christian Union Church is holding an anti-pollution drive in Chinatown.

They hope to rid Chinatown of waste bottles by collecting and selling them to a firm that uses waste glass in making asphalt roads.

People living in the Chinatown area can have their waste glass bottles collected by calling Ted Lee at 842-8939.

靚樓業出賣

(壹)在牛宮左近有廿年新屋壹間內有叁睡房兩浴室硬木地台中央暖氣新廚房大車房及後園近學校交通利便先交五千元便可過業

(貳)自好地位咖啡三文治餐室出賣

(叁)在高頓戟咖運由在(聯邦及省府大廈)附近有好生意地位咖啡三文治餐室一間內設備齊全座位甚多有好舖批店主因健康問題有意經營勿失良機

(四)尾愼區有新建住宅數間已經完成內分叁睡房兩浴室交通利便近市場

本埠車衣廠出賣

(五)華埠中心地点車衣廠壹間舖內設備齊全合規律有舖批

(六)華埠衿尾愼街有棧房出賣面積約壹千八百方尺

(七)在北岸現有開始新建柏文壹座內有叁部及壹舖面分叁睡房壹部壹睡房兩部現代化最合業主居住

欲知詳情請電話或駕臨本公司接洽本公司代理美國各太公司火燭汽車及各項燕梳價錢相宜請留意賜顧

Lee & Associates
1039 Grant Ave. #204
電話日 986-1032夜 776-0460
金山實業公司

CARDINAL OFFICIATES AT RITES ONCE BANNED

Cardinal Paul Yu Pin, exiled archbishop of Nanking, ushered in the Chinese New Year in Taipei by officiating at rites that Catholics were forbidden to use for 200 years.

On the day (Jan. 27) beginning the Chinese or lunar new year, Cardinal Yu Pin, dressed in a long Chinese gown and standing before a table with burning candles and incense, offered fruit, bread, and wine in a ritual honoring Heaven and ancient wise men.

The ritual dates back thousands of years. The ceremony was held in the auditorium of a local high school before more than 1,000 persons, both Christian and non-Christian. The cardinal said he revived the ritual in order to stress traditional Chinese virtues.

Uncertainty over the exact nature of the ceremonies honoring ancestors was largely responsible for the rites controversy that shook the Church in China in the 17th and 18th centuries. Also involved were the terms used to refer to God and honors paid to Confucius.

The question was reopened in 1939 and the Vatican then abrogated the provisions of Ex Quo Singulari. Now, in Taiwan, converts retain ancestral tablets in their homes and the Chinese terms for heaven and supreme ruler as references to God are accepted by the Church.

PEKING'S ENVOY TO OPEN EMBASSY

OTTAWA—Hsu Chung-fu, Peking's charge d'affaires, and a team of 11 have arrived here to establish an embassy February 1.

CHICAGO'S PROTEST POLITE, FRIENDLY

The Chicago police were there. The protest demonstrators were there—300 strong. But it was a demonstration with a difference: the protestors had short haircuts and were extremely polite.

Instead of rocks to bombard the police, they carried cameras to take pictures of each other.

The demonstrators who marched from the Grant Park bandshell to the Japanese consulate at 625 N. Michigan Ave. a fortnight ago were Chinese students.

The demonstration—one of six held by Chinese students in the United States—was to protest the claim by the Japanese government on eight little islands near Okinawa. The islands, called Tiao Yu Tai, have good fishing and reportedly lie in an oil-rich area.

The students said the aim of the demonstrations was to create publicity to force the Japanese and Taiwan governments into action.

It all ended on a friendly note, though. As the demonstrators calmly dispersed, their leaders smiled and shook hands with Lt. Stanley Bazarek, head of the police detail on the scene.

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

The Spring Supervisory Training Course will be held at Samuel Gompers School starting on February 22 at 7 p.m.

The course is designed for current supervisors and those desiring to become one. It is a prerequisite for the advanced course in preparation for Civil Service Formal Oral. The course is tuition-free.

YOUTH WORKER NEEDED

Youth Services and Coordinating Center is hiring a full-time youth worker. The job which pays $2.75 an hour begins March 1.

The center is a government funded agency working with delinquent and pre-delinquent youth in Chinatown.

Applications must be filed this Friday at YSC, 250 Columbus Ave.

國泰銀行

CATHAY BANK
of Los Angeles

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

777 North Broadway • 626-7691 • Cable: Cathbanc
Los Angeles, California 90012

The bank with an open door for all—where the officers and staff make every attempt to serve your financial needs graciously and efficiently.

CHECKING SERVICES—checking accounts, cashier checks, drafts, travelers' checks, gift certificates . . .

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—regular savings, certificates of deposit, time deposits. Christmas club savings . . .

LOAN SERVICES—business loans, collateral loans, real estate and construction loans, accounts receivable financing, personal loans, automobile loans, modernization loans, equipment loans, appliance financing . . .

INTERNATIONAL BANKING SERVICES—commercial letters of credit, foreign exchange transactions, foreign drafts . . .

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES—escrow, collections, safe deposit boxes, night depository, drive-up window, bank by mail, community meeting room . . .

—the bank with an open door for all!

Time For Poetry

LET'S CELEBRATE

Well, here it is--
another new year.
And as always,
its time to celebrate.

But celebrate what?
What's another year?
What's it all mean?

It's a time of change,
of new beginnings, you cry;
And yet, you linger,
still tarrying with yesterday's thoughts.

Let's not think about old quarrels, you say;
but I know there'll be new ones
Because that feeling of being had
Still throbs in your throat, calling vengence.

Let's be better citizens, you say;
be more law-abiding and honest;
But if the law is corrupt and inadequate,
will this better citizen fight for a better law?

Let's not abuse Mother Nature this year,
but restore and replenish the land, you say;
And what of the poor and hungry in the world?
Will you feed and replenish them?

You shall work at your religious duty, you say;
So as to win your crown in heaven.
But what you ask is that God look at
and condone war, greed and hypocrisy.

So what's another new year?
Just some more time to hang yourself,
Unless you use this gift of time
to love instead of hate,
to care when others don't,
to give when others take,
to forgive instead of revenge,
to sacrifice self if it benefit another.

For until you have done this--and no less,
you really have no reason to celebrate.

By Lily Mah

新杏花酒家
New Hung Far Restaurant
隨意小酌 大小筵席
DINING - COCKTAILS
458 NORTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIF.
MADISON 5-1331
MADISON 8-8500

DIVERSIONS

Friday evenings & Sun. afternoons

"Who Assaulted Amitabha?" A Chinese-English bilingual musica Special rates for groups and club Tickets $2.50 all performances. All proceeds to Youth Educatio Fund.
Frid. 8:30P.M. Feb. 19th,26th

Sun. 2P.M., Feb.21st, 28th.
Sat. March 6th, extra performan Buddha's Universal Church, 720 Washington St., S.F.,Calif. 982-6

Sat. Feb. 6th-Frid., April 9th

An exhibition of large-scale calli graphy by San Francisco artist I Li-Ta will be on view in the M. H de Young Memorial Museum.

Starting Weds., February 17th

Featuring Patti Williams, MGM r cording artist at Kuo Wah Restaurant's Dragon a Go Go.

Tuesday, March 2nd

The public is cordially invited to attend the Inaugural Benefit Dinner in support of the Chinese Culture Center on March 2nd at the Empress of China. There will be entertainment. For information and reservations, call Joseph Stapes at 421-5421.

Saturday, April 3rd

Chinese-American Institute of Engineers "Spring Fantasy" scholarsp benefit dinner dance. Semi-form Four Seas Restaurant. $18 coupl For tickets and information, contact Leong Wong 587-6430, Arthr How 333-7857 or Geo. Jeong 47-9233.

Chinatown-North Beach English Language Center. . . 391-7583
Chinatown Draft Help . . . 781-2922
Chinatown Service & Information . . . 397-7773
Legal Assistance . . . 362-5630
Chinese Hospital . . 982-2400
Chinese Newcomer Service . . 982-6737
Citizens Alert . . . 776-9669
E.O.C. . . . 397-5305
EOC Child Care Center . . . 771-4869
Human Resources Development . . . 433-0575
North East Health Center . . . 558-3158
Planned Parenthood . . . 362-5728
Self-Help for Elderly . . . 982-9171

A 17-piece band plays at the funeral of Wong Chew Lip, 84, in front of his Ming Wo hardware store in Chicago. Wong was president of the Chinese Benevolent Association and the Wong Sun Society. —Bill Cunningham photo

news notes

MERIT SCHOLARSHIP TEST AT GALILEO

National Merit Scholarship qualifying tests will be given at Galileo High School on February 27. Students who wish to sign up for these tests may do so in Room 206.

Counselor Kenneth H. Wong also announced other scholarship and college information:

- A high school workshop in critical thinking and education at Evanston, Illinois (August 1-22), Whittier, Calif. (July 11-31), New Orleans, La. (July 5-25).
- Fresno State and San Jose State Colleges are offering scholarships on the basis of academic accomplishment, financial need and promise of achievement.

NIGERIA, PEKING TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS

LAGOS—Nigeria and Red China have decided to open diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, it was announced February 10.

Red China now has relations with 71 governments.

TAIPEI STUDENT LOAN

TAIPEI—The Ministry of Education is working on a loan program for needy Chinese students studying in the U.S. Qualified to apply are those who need aid to complete post-graduate studies or need funds for publication of doctoral theses or need aid for accidents or other emergencies.

LEE ON HARBOR, PARK GROUP BOARD

SAN MATEO—Frank Lee Jr., of 665 Chateau Drive, Hillsborough, was recently elected to the board of directors of the California Marine Parks and Harbor Association. The 2,000-member organization is engaged in formulating legislation for public harbor and park development in Northern California.

Lee, executive vice president of Guralnick & Lee Engineering Company, was also recently elected commissioner to the San Mateo County Harbor District. He is a 37-year resident of San Mateo County and belongs to the Peninsula Association of Chinese-Americans and the Community Baptist Church of 15 No. Humboldt, San Mateo.

SPORTSMEN CLUB'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

The Chinese Sportsmen Club will celebrate its 35th anniversary this Saturday at its clubhouse at 773 Sacramento St.

The club first met in a back room of a curio shop on Grant Avenue, then moved to a garage owned by Fred Jow's Draying Co.

H. K. Chan was elected its first president in 1935 and the club was incorporated two years later. For a long while the club was housed at the Young Wo Building on Sacramento St.

ART COURSES AT U.C. EXTENSION

BERKELEY—Among the art courses that will be taught as part of the University Extension/Spring 1971 at Berkeley are "The Art of China: From the Pre-Historic Period to the End of the 19th Century," to be taught by Lucy Lo-Hwa Yang, and "Painting," to be taught by Harry Lum.

Yang's class will place emphasis on Chinese painting. From Shang and Chou Dynasty bronzes and Buddhist sculpture, the art of successive periods is related to the cultural milieu and to developments in history and literature. Field trips will be taken to the Brundage Collection.

The class will meet Tuesdays, 7 to 9 p.m., March 30 to June 8 at 5 Dwinelle Hall. The fee is $50.

Lum's course is on basic techniques, using oils and acrylics, and developing awareness of visual qualities. Students will work from still life and the figure, as well as nonobjective painting.

At Berkeley, the class will meet Thursdays, 7 to 10:15 p.m., April 1 to June 10 at 375 Kroeber Hall. The fee is $70. At San Francisco, the class will meet Saturdays, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., April 3 to June 10, at U.C. Extension Annex, Studio 2. The fee is $45.

WA SUNG OFFERS SIX SCHOLARSHIPS

OAKLAND—Six scholarships of $200 each will be awarded in 1971 by the Wa Sung Service Club of Oakland to graduating seniors of Chinese descent attending high schools in the East Bay Area. Three of these scholarships are made possible by the donation of a Wa Sung member, Mr. Richard H. Lee.

Awards will be based on need, scholarship and citizenship. Deadline for submitting applications and all necessary information is April 15, 1971, and should be sent to: George B. Mew, Scholarship Chairman, Wa Sung Service Club, 6419 Ascot Drive, Oakland, Calif. 94611. The phone number is 531-0993.

KQED Community Hour

On Wednesday, February 24, the special program of the Chinese Community Hour will feature Kwangtung folk songs. The selections, from various regions of this province on the southeast China coast, will include the following: "The Bright Moon" (Cantonese lullaby), "Song Accompanied by Wood Block" (Yanping District), "Song of the Flowers" (Boat People of the Chungshan District), "Teaching the Sister-in-Law" (Swatow Region), "My Beloved is Leaving Home to Go Across the Ocean" (Hakka), and "Embroidered Flowers (Toishan District).

In addition, the following folk tale will be narrated by Ken Joe:

During the Spring and Autumn period in Chinese history, there was a ruler's daughter whose musical talents were renowned. When she played her " 笙 " the birds stopped and danced to its tune.

Many asked for the princess's hand, but she, Jade, waited for a man she dreamt of. In this dream, the young man played the " 笙 " better than she. When they played a duet, the flowers bloomed and the birds sang. She waited only for him.

Her concerned father then sent an official to travel throughout the land to search for such a man. Finally, after many hardships, the official found Sze, a young man near the foothill of the famous Tai Wah.

He heard Sze play the flute, and, indeed, his musicianship moved the official very much. His musicianship was beyond compare.

When the official brought the young man back to the palace, the princess immediately recognized him to be the man in her dream. This unusual circumstance was followed by another: the man, though a commoner, was allowed to marry the princess.

They were very happy, each complementing the other in their music. However, people began to frown upon them because of the couple's great absorption in music. Jade and Sze decided then to retreat into the mountain.

One day, someone near the mountain saw Sze on a golden dragon and Jade on a purple phoenix ascending into heaven. People then believed that both were gods who left the world's banalities for heaven.

CLASSIFADS

HONG KONG RETURN $345 (by Jet from Vancouver, B.C.) Departure April 23, Return May 31. Departure August 22, Return Sept 23. INTERNATIONAL CHARTERS INF. CNTR. 106-709 Dunxmuir St., Vancouver 1, British Columbia, Canada. Cable: Cansafaris 687-2855.

KUNG-FU books . . . Techniques, darts, bricks. Catalog 25c now! Chinese Cultural Assn., P.O. Box 30204, L.A., 90030.

CHUCKER PARTRIDGE 鹧鸪 $2.50 each. 223-5901. Richmond.

BEY ROOFING COMPANY P.O. BOX 170 Menlo Park, CA 94025. Odorless* Smokeless Roofing* Licensed*State-wide*Commercial* Call Dale F. Yee, 415-325-6870 or 415-775-4775.

Plumbing and Electrical Work. General Repair. Reasonable. HE 1-0173

Wanted. Men and women. Make big $$$ selling recreation land for Boise Casscade, full or part time. We will train you. Call collect (408) 246-8096 for appt.

NEW YEAR FETE AT WASHINGTON

Washington High School, which has an enrollment of 3100 with 40 per cent of the student body being Asians, celebrated Chinese New Year with a special program. It was a wow.

Much of the success was due to support by the parents. Some of the parents who participated were Mr. and Mrs. Steven Chau, Mrs. Lily Wong, Mrs. Mildred Pon, Mrs. Patricia China, Mrs. Ellen Tom, Mrs. Beatrice Chin, Mrs. Dorothy Joe and Mrs. Louise Lee.

"This handful of dust, the earth, is one home: let it be in unity."

BAHA'U'LLAH

Dodge
Dodge Trucks

MARSHALL WONG

黃卓忠
代理
道濟牌汽車

VAN NESS DODGE, INC.
1595 VAN NESS AVE. • SAN FRANCISCO 94109
PHONE 673-2121

Historians of Sung

Chu Hsi lectures class of disciples on careful use of terminology in the writing of history

By Yang Ming-che

Always enthusiastic writers, the Chinese have been particularly preoccupied with the compilation of historical annals. Historical inscriptions go back at least to 536 B.C., when they were incised in bronze vessels. Progress in Chinese civilization brought more and more historical writing. When the bamboo slips gave way to paper as a writing material in the first century A.D., the historians of Han set in motion a hurricane of books that has never ceased.

China's first monumental histories were written in T'ang times (618-906). These works were detailed and encyclopaedic. T'ang history was like the T'ang itself—orderly and highly organized. Accurate records were kept and recorded for posterity. The encyclopaedia was further developed as an abbreviated source of essential information for busy bureaucrats, writers and students. T'ang produced in the *Understanding of History* (*Shih t'ung*) by Liu Chih-chi (661-721) the first definitive work of historiographic criticism. Tu Yu (735-812) compiled his *General Institutions* (*T'ung tien*), a 200-chapter work tracing the history of such subjects as government organization, economics, law, military science, geography and so on. This was much more than a dynastic and political history.

The writing of history went on to new heights under the Sung (960-1279). The *Encyclopaedia of 977* (*T'ai-p'ing yu-lan*) had a thousand chapters. Ou-yang Hsiu (1007-1072) wrote his *New History of the T'ang Dynasty* and *New History of the Five Dynasties*. He included materials from fiction, belles letters and anecdotal materials as well as those from standard historical sources. He wrote in the ancient prose style (*ku-wen*) and rewrote materials that were couched in other styles. Following the example of the *Spring and Autumn Annals* of Confucius, he sought to convey moral judgments through the careful use of terminology.

Ssu-ma Kuang (1019-1086) and three associates produced one of the greatest historical works in Chinese history: The *General Mirror for the Aid of Government*. The 294 chapters record 1,362 years of history from the fifth century B.C. to the beginnings of Sung. The order is chronological with accompanying commentary by Ssu-ma Kuang. The objective was to guide the emperor and the bureaucracy. Most previous histories had been dynastic or had covered even briefer periods. Now these were brought together in one continuous narrative. If the *General Mirror* had fault, it was in the strong political accent. This was well served by the chronological form but institutional and cultural history suffered.

Other historians set about the task of correcting what they believed to be the mistakes or omissions of Ssu-ma Kuang. Yuan Shu (1131-1205) compiled the *Topical Treatment of Events in the General Mirror*. His arrangement was by subject matter. Chu Hsi (1130-1200) and his disciples were responsible for the *Outline and Digest of the General Mirror*, which selected the most significant materials and arranged them so as to convey the moral lessons of history.

Cheng Ch'iao (1108-1166) undertook an institutional history based on the *General Mirror*. One section of his work, the *General Treatises*, includes 15 essays covering different subjects. Those on philology, phonetics and families and clans had not been so treated before. Ma Tuan-lin (13th century) wrote another great institutional history, *The General Study of Literary Remains*. Another comprehensive encyclopaedia, the *Jewel Sea* of Wang Ying-lin, emerged at the end of the Sung dynasty. His ideas were to be influential in China's last dynasty, the Ch'ing.

Beginning in Latter Han times, it became the custom to have court historians attend the emperor when he was engaged in business and to make notes of his words and actions. The notes were written up and became a part of the archives. This had a dual purpose: (1) to serve the needs of historians and (2) to impress upon the ruler that what he said or did would be on record for the judgment of posterity. T'ang emperors grumbled but the custom was firmly entrenched. The records were still kept out of the ruler's reach to preserve their objectivity. In the Sung, authority finally overcame scholarship. The diaries were submitted to the emperor and their historical value deteriorated sharply. The *General Mirror* said:

"The year 642, Summer, 4th month. The Emperor T'ai-tsung spoke to the Imperial Censor, Ch'u Sui-liang, saying: 'Since you, Sir, are in charge of the Diaries of Action and Repose (the record of his words and actions), may I see what you have written?' Sui-liang replied: 'The historians record the words and deeds of the ruler of men, noting down all that is good and bad, in hopes that the ruler will not dare to do evil. But it is unheard of that the ruler himself should see what is written.' The emperor said: 'If I do something that is not good, do you then also record it?' Sui-liang replied: 'My office is to wield the brush. How could I dare not to record it?' The Gentleman of the Yellow Gate Liu Chi added: 'Even if Sui-liang failed to record it, everyone else in the empire would'. To which the emperor replied: 'True'.

"The year 839, Winter, 10th month. The Emperor Wen-tsung went to the Official in Charge of the Diaries of Action and Repose, Wei Mo, picked up his notes and began looking at them. Wei Mo objected, saying: 'The Diaries of Action and Repose record both good and bad in order to warn and admonish the ruler of men. Your Majesty should only strive to do good. It is not necessary that Your Majesty see the records.' The emperor said: 'Once before I looked at them'. 'That,' replied Wei Mo, 'was the fault of the official in charge of history at that time. If Your Majesty were to examine the records personally, the historians would be forced to distort or alter their accounts. Then how could we expect later ages to put any faith in them?' With this the emperor desisted."

Lu Tsu-ch'ien (Lu Tung-lai, 1137-1181), a friend of Chu Hsi, began a history of the period from the end of the Spring and Autumn era to the start of th Dynasties but did not complete it because of However, he made two important historiographic in a brief essay. First, he maintained that histo not a mere collection of random facts but a rec continuous growth and change. It was this id started Lu and others writing monumental histo great chunks of the past. Second, he held th study of history should be the basis of action present. This was the basis for the Sung histr insistence on teaching as well as recording. Thi excerpt from Lu's essay:

"Ch'en Ying-chung (Ch'en Kuan) once re that the *General Mirror* is like Medicine Mo anywhere you pick you always are sure of getting thing. But though it may be Medicine Mountai must know how to select, for if you do not kno to select, you will end up with nothing more than collection of facts crammed into your memory Ch'iu Tzu once asked Lieh Tzu why he liked to Lieh Tzu replied: 'Other men travel in order what there is to see, but I travel in order to o how things change.'

"This might be taken as a rule for observi tory. Most people, when they examine history, look at periods of order and realize that they are ed, periods of disorder and recognize their di observe one fact and know no more than that on But is this real observation of history? You picture yourself actually in the situation, observe things are profitable and which dangerous, an the misfortunes and ills of the times. Shut the and think for yourself. Imagine that you are these various facts and then decide what you ought to be done. If you look at history in thi then your learning will increase and your intell improve. Then you will get real profit from you ing."

◇ ◇ ◇

Cheng Ch'iao wrote in the Preface to his of China that the record of man must be viewe continuous stream. His ideal historians are Conf and Ssu-ma Ch'ien. He regrets that with Pan *History of the Former Han Dynasty* it became p to write histories covering only a single dynasty. is a selection from Cheng:

"The many rivers run each a separate c but all must meet in the sea; only thus the land be spared the evil of inundation. The states have each their different ways, but all mu in the greater community which is China; only may the outlying areas escape the ills of stag Great is this principle of meeting and joining. the time when books were first invented, there been many who set forth their words, but only fucius was a sage endowed by Heaven unlim Therefore he brought together the *Odes* and *H* the *Rites* and *Music*, and joined them by his own so that all the literature of the world met in him. the deeds of the two emperors Yao and Shun a kings of the Three Dynasties he created one sch philosophy so that men of later times could fully prehend the evolutions of past and present. Th his way brilliant and enlightened, surpassing ages before and all the ages after him.

"After Confucius passed away, the various ophers of the hundred schools appeared and in tion of the *Analects* each composed a book settin his general principles. But no one undertook t on the record of the historical facts of the ensuin Then in the Han, around the year 140 and late ma T'an and his son Ssu-ma Ch'ien appeared. Ssu-ma family had for generations been in cha documents and records and they were skilled in pilation and writing. Therefore they were able

stand the intention of Confucius to join together narratives of the *Odes* and *History*, the *Tso Comtary*, the *Narratives of the States*, the *Genealogical gins*, the *Intrigues of the Warring States* and the *ing and Autumn of Ch'u and Han* to cover the ages n the Yellow Emperor and Yao and Shun down to Ch'in and Han, and complete one book. It was ded into five sections: the basic annals, which are rded year by year; the hereditary houses covering states, handed down from generation to generation; chronological tables that corrected dates; the tises which dealt with specific subjects; and the noirs devoted to the lives of individuals. For a dred generations the official historians have not n able to depart from this model, nor have scholars succeeded in seriously challenging this work. After Six Classics, there is only this one book. . .

"Confucius took the *Spring and Autumn* form and loyed it first and the scholar Tso followed this exle, so that their works stand today like the sun and moon. But since the *Spring and Autumn Annals*, the *Shih chi* has succeeded in making use of this lel of composition. Unfortunately, Pan Ku was not man he should have been, and he failed to grasp principle of joining and penetrating, and from his the followers of the Ssu-ma family fell away. Later orians have lost no time in running after the exle of Pan Ku, seemingly unable to judge the relamerits of his work and that of Ssu-ma Ch'ien. But -ma Ch'ien is to Pan Ku as a dragon is to a pig. y do all later historians ignore Ssu-ma Ch'ien and w Pan Ku?

"Confucius said: 'The Yin dynasty followed the of the Hsia; wherein it took from or added to them be known. The Chou followed the rites of Yin; rein it took from or added to them may be known.' is what is known as the continuity of history. But n the time when Pan Ku wrote the history of only dynasty, this principle of continuity has been red. Thus although one be a sage like Confucius, an never know what was taken away or what was ed in each period. The way of joining and meeting from this time lost."

◇ ◇ ◇

In his Preface to *The General Study of Literary mains*, Ma Tuan-lin insists—with Cheng Ch'iao—t while political history may be treated by separate iods, institutional history cannot. This is a selection:

"The philosopher Hsun Tze long ago remarked: you would observe the way of the ancient sage kings, y are perfectly obvious, for they are the ways of r kings. The gentleman studies the ways of these r kings and speaks of the hundred kings of long as easily as another folds his hands and begins a cussion.' Therefore if one studies institutions, exines laws and statutes, is widely learned and of stout understanding, then truly may he comphehend the affairs of Confucianism.

"After the time of the *Odes*, the *History* and the *Spring and Autumn Annals*, only Ssu-ma Ch'ien deserves to be called a good historian. He used the annal and memoir, treatise and chronological table form, the annals and memoirs to describe the periods of order and disorder, of rise and fall of states, and the eight treatises to relate matters of laws and institutions. Of all the men who have since taken up brush and writing tablet, none has been able to depart from this form. But from the time of Pan Ku and thereafter, histories were written covering only one dynasty so that, much to the distress of the readers, the principle of continuity and development was lost. Finally, however, Ssu-ma Kuang wrote his *General Mirror*, covering the happenings of some 1,300 years in which he selected the narratives of 17 separate histories and put them all together to form one work. Later scholars who have perused his pages have found all things of past and present therein. But although Ssu-ma Kuang is very detailed on matters of order and disorder, and the rise and fall of dynasties, his treatment of laws and institutions is very sketchy. This is not because of any lack of wisdom on his part, but simply that, his material being so voluminous, he was forced to focus his narrative upon certain problems only and thus neglect the others.

"It has always been my observation that periods of order or disorder, of the rise and fall of different dynasties are not interrelated. The way the Chin came to power, for example, was not the same as the way the Han came to power, while the fall of the Sui was quite different from the fall of the T'ang. Each period has its own history, and it is sufficient to cover in full the period from the beginning to the end of the dynasty without referring to other dynasties or attempting to draw parallels. Laws and institutions, however, are actually interrelated. The Yin followed the rites of the Hsia, the Chou followed those of the Yin, and whoever follows the rites of Chou, though it be a hundred generations after, the way in which he takes from or adds to them may be known. This was the prediction made by the Sage, Confucius. Thus concerning rites, music, warfare, punishments, the system for taxation and selection of officials, even the changes and elaborations in bureaucratic titles or the developments and alternations in geography, although in the end not necessarily the same for all dynasties, yet did not suddenly spring into being as something unique for each period. Thus the court etiquette and governmental system of the Han was based upon regulations of the Ch'in; the military and tax system of the T'ang were based upon Chou statutes. Therefore to understand the reasons for the gradual growth and relative importance of institutions in each period, you must make a comprehensive and comparative study of them from their beginnings to their ends and in this way try to grasp their development; otherwise you will encounter serious difficulties. The type of political history that is not dependent upon continuity has already been amply covered in Ssu-ma Kuang's book, but there is no work which deals with institutions which depend for their understanding upon historical continuity. Is it not fitting that scholars of our time should turn their full attention to this problem?"

Ma Tuan-lin's study of Chinese institutions begins with a survey of land taxes through the ages. He is Confucian in regarding the feudal society of old as the ideal and subsequent societies as corruptions. However, his study of history has watered down his idealism. He knows it is necessary to work with existing institutions rather than to try to change them totally. This is an excerpt:

"The rulers of ancient times did not regard the realm as their own private possession. Therefore the land of the Son of Heaven was a thousand *li* square, while that of the dukes and marquises was a hundred *li* square. Earls held 70 *li*, barons 50 *li*, and within the area of the emperor's territory the high ministers and officials were granted lands and villages from which they received emolument. Each of these held possession of his own land, regarded its inhabitants as his personal charges, and passed it down to his sons and grandsons to possess. He regarded questions of the fertility of the land and the abundance or want of the peasants as of immediate concern to his own family. He took the trouble to examine and supervise things himself so that there was no room for evildoing or deception. Thus at this time all land was under the jurisdiction of the officials, and the people provided support for the officials. The peasants who received land from the officials lived by their own labor and paid tribute. In their work of supporting their parents and providing for their wives and families, they were all treated with equal kindness so there were no people who were excessively rich nor any who were excessively poor. This was the system of the Three Dynasties.

(Continued)

安德公司
ANDREW COMPANY ART GOODS 863 STOCKTON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94108 PHONE 391-3785
印刷膠印 凸字招牌 中文打字 圖書文具
藝品賀卡 唱片聲帶 代客錄音 價錢最平
歡迎函購・收私人仄・函索即將目錄寄上・

Green Street Mortuary
649 Green Street
San Francisco
433-5692
Valet Parking
Chinese Speaking Personnel
Serving Everyone
24 Hours of Every Day

固連街殯儀館，設近華埠，內有華人服務，每日營業廿四小時，兼有人專代泊車。
地址：大埠固連街六四九號。
電話：四三三—五六九二。

GOLDEN DRAGON RESTAURANT
960-962 North Hill Street
New Chinatown
Los Angeles, California 90012
Tel 626 2039
金龍酒家
名茶美點
雲吞麵食
喜慶筵席
隨意小酌

煥文行
F. S. LOUIE & CO.
2423 FOURTH ST.
Berkeley, Calif. 94710
Complete Restaurant Dishes
Tel. 843-2824 534-1101
專營
厚身
餐館碗碟
不銹鋼
長碟圓碟
均有
現貨齊備 全美批發

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Sacramento Bee supplement section on the history of the Chinese in California are now available at the *East/West* newspaper office at 10 cents a copy, if picked up at the office. However, if you wish to have a copy sent from this office, the price is 10 cents plus 25 cents for postage and handling per copy.

Many people have sent in requests for copies in the mail. We regret the delay. But we must have the correct amount of 35 cents/copy before we can honor the requests. Please check your records and remit the correct amount for the number of copies you wished to this office to avoid unnecessary delay.

上門修理打字機·計數機
TYPEWRITER REPAIR ADDING MACHINE REPAIR
出售及安裝墨帶.
All Types Inked Ribbons - Sales & Installation
如購買墨帶一打以上,則可享受批發價錢優待.
Ribbons - Wholesale Prices by the Dozen
All work done on your premises
PETE KELLY
CHINATOWN REPAIR SERVICE
621-6734
If not in please leave message.

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS DISCUSSED AT CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE

—Continued from Page One

Benjamin I. Schwartz, Donald S. Zagoria, Robert A. Scalapino—none present at the conference) and implicitly contained in a resolution introduced by Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) on February 1. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Secretary of State Rogers, in two separate press conferences on December 23, 1970, and January 29, 1971, refused to acknowledge for the first time since 1950 that the government in Taiwan is also the government of mainland China. Kennedy's position was vigorously supported by Prof. Jerome Cohen of Harvard Law School and received cautiously by the scholars who felt that the UN question was secondary to the overall U.S. policy in the Far East. While they appreciated Kennedy's position that the Taiwan problem must be left to the Chinese, they contended that the first step toward meaningful change of policy to China must begin with the U.S. withdrawal from the Indo-China wars.

McGOVERN'S PROPOSAL

Kennedy was followed by Senator George McGovern (D., S.D.), the only announced candidate for President. McGovern, long a critic of the U.S. policy in Asia, reiterated his position on China in a speech delivered on January 24, 1971, at the University of the Pacific in Stockton. He attacked the old U.S. policy as "pure fantasy" and pledged "to dispel the fog and myth which have for the past 20 years befuddled our attitudes and our actions toward Mainland China." "It is time we began to assess China in realistic terms," he said. To do this, he spelled out these points:

1. "Forego any plan to construct an area-defense antiballistic missile system (e.g. ABM) designed to nullify the budding Chinese deterrent force."
2. "End the almost total embargo on trade" with China by putting China "on the same basis as U.S. trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist nations."
3. Begin travel and cultural contacts with China.
4. "Recognize the People's Republic of China as the legitimate occupant of China's seats in the UN General Assembly and on the Security Council."
5. "We should move now to recognize the government in Peking and to seek diplomatic relation." As for the problem of Taiwan, McGovern said, "The status of Taiwan is not ours to decide. We may hope for its resolution through international auspices or among the Chinese and Taiwanese people themselves."

McGovern, furthermore, linked the Indochinese wars to an American "set of mistaken beliefs" that "China seeks to, or can, conquer and dominate her Asian neighbors." He said, "We must begin immediately to escape the tyranny of the untruths which have shackled our thinking for so long and to such ill effect."

TWO-CHINA POLICY CRITICIZED

While McGovern's statement was enthusiastically received by the majority of the scholars at the conference, Senator Jacob Javits' position was severely criticized. Javits' position, contained in his Senate Resolution introduced on February 1 and co-sponsored by one fellow Republican and eight Democratic senators, calls for the recognition of the People's Republic of China and her admission into the UN Security Council while retaining Taiwan's seat in the General Assembly. This position, as we mentioned above, implicitly admits the existence of two Chinas—a position rejected not only by both Peking and Taipei, but also by the fifty-one nations who voted in favor of the Albanian resolution. Besides, it is doubtful that a Taiwan under America military, economic and politic domination could achieve genuir independence. Most criticisn against the Javits resolution ce tered around its short-sightedne and lack of understanding of th root of the problems now existir between the U.S. and the People Republic of China. The majority c the scholars contended that the U question was secondary and th diplomatic relations with Chir could not be established until th U.S. reversed its current involv ment in the Indo-China wars and i Taiwan. Unless the U.S. is willir to disengage itself militarily i Southeast Asia, there is no hope c improving or changing U.S.-Chir relations. Many scholars furth expressed their concerns about th role of Japan in the Far East i relation to the U.S. and China. Or of the scholars in fact conclude that the current U.S. policy w one of Japanization of the F East—a corollary of Vietnar ization.

•At the conclusion of the co ference, most scholars express their disappointment with the co ference and wondered if anythi had been achieved. Specifical they were concerned about t indifference of the U.S. gove ment in formulating a new poli to China that is not based on t old policy of containment. To f ther their disappointment, the vasion of Laos by the South Vi namese troops and U.S. Air Fo was underway during the two da of the conference. Most scholi looked upon the invasion not o as an escalation of the war Indo-China, but also as furtl evidence of the continuing policy of containment. In spite this, there was no apparent conc in Washington for this serious tu of events.

Sensing the discontent of th scholars, the sponsors of the co ference stated that the proceedin of the conference would be pu lished and read by people wh made policies. A suggestion w made that these proceedings l included in the forthcoming hea ing on U.S.-China relations to l convened by the Senate Forei Relations Committee. Most sch lars, however, doubted the usef ness and effectiveness of the efforts so they united and issuec statement at the conclusion of t conference, stating that they co demned the wars in Indo-China a U.S. imperialism in the Far Ea They demanded that the Chine government in Peking be rec nized as the sole government of t Chinese people including those Taiwan.

MAO IS WELL, SAYS SNOW

HONG KONG—American autl Edgar Snow says Mao Tse-tung in excellent health and menta alert."

Snow, who wrote "Red Star o China," arrived in Hong Kong fr a trip to Peking last week.

AUTOPAK-8 D6 with Intervalometer-P

THE TIME MACHINE

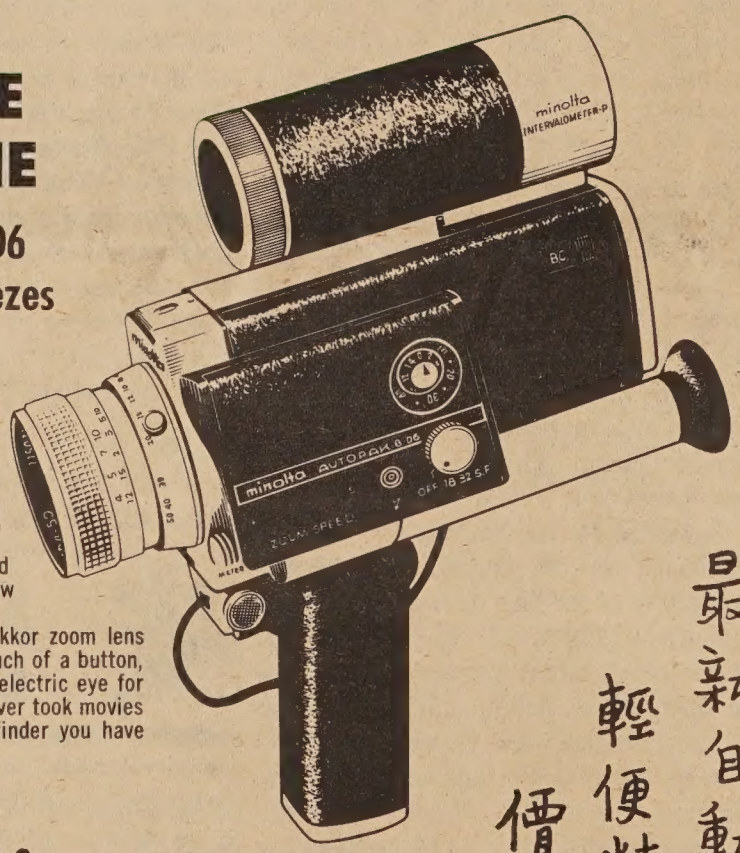
Minolta Autopak®-8 D6 movie camera squeezes hours into seconds

Minolta's newest super-8 camera with its exclusive accessory "timer" lets you take fascinating super-speed movies.

You'll see flowers bloom in seconds, the sun rise in a minute. Great for comic effects, too.

And the Autopak is fully equipped for outstanding regular and slow motion movies.

There's a razor-sharp 6-to-1 Rokkor zoom lens that goes fast and slow at the touch of a button, 2-speed film drive and automatic electric eye for perfect exposures—even if you never took movies before—plus an ultra-bright viewfinder you have to see to believe.



最新自動電影機
輕便精美
價格廉宜

come in ... for a demonstration

1 HOUR FREE PARKING with validation

Lee's Garage 1636 Powell Street San Francisco

一小時免費停車

HARRY YOUNG & CO.
FURNITURE • APPLIANCES • CARPETS • DRAPES
Telephone 781-7010
Visit us at 532 Columbus Ave.
Open Mon. thru Sat.
(Tuesday till 9 p.m.)

BankAmericard master charge

Use Your BankAmericard & Master Charge

Cal Hurdler Taiwan Hero

Roddy Lee explained it as "an ego trip."

But to the population of Taiwan, Lee Chung Ping is a genuine national hero.

To get things straight at the beginning, Lee Chung Ping is Roddy Lee, the University of California hurdler. He was given two names at birth — Roderick Edwin Lee, his American name, and Lee Chung Ping, a name given in Chinese tradition.

What he did for his ego and the people of Taiwan was place second in both the intermediate hurdles and 110-meter high hurdles in the Asian Games in Bangkok, Thailand, Dec. 10-12, outscoring his Taiwan teammate, the famed Chi Cheng.

Lee got the opportunity to run in the Asian Games because he has descendants in Taiwan.

"I went to Taiwan for two days after the meet, and I was treated like royalty," said the senior from El Cerrito. "I didn't know anyone over there, but I saw a lot of museums and temples, and I met a lot of people."

He was the high scorer for Taiwan in the Games with two silver medals. Chi Cheng, Woman Athlete of the Year,

RODDY LEE

won a gold medal and then was injured.

"I toured the island with Chi, and there were even two secret service cars following us at one point," he continued. "Many people couldn't understand why my hair was so long because crew cuts are the thing over there. I just told them I lived in the United States and that was the life style in America.

"They didn't argue, and I never had any trouble. In fact, there were some who told me I will be able to represent Taiwan in the Olympic Games in 1972."

No promises were made, but Lee said his performance for Cal this year and next would determine his qualification.

"Reporters thought I won the intermediates in Bangkok just after the race," he said. "There was realiy a lot of fuss. Then the photo showed that the Japanese guy had edged me out.

"We were about even over the last hurdle, but I wasn't driving and he was. I just wasn't in that good of shape, and this was the summer Olympic Games for them."

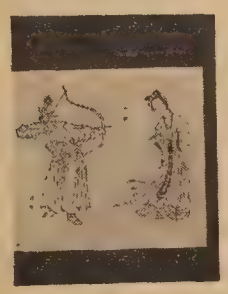
Roddy did admit, however, that the race was his best "15 stepper" he has ever run. His time, 52.8, was only a half of a second off his all-time best for 440-yards.

"I didn't chop and I felt I ran as best I could," he said.

The high hurdles was a different case. Roddy said he got a bad start and hit the first four hurdles and had to come back to get second place to the same Japanese runner. Lee was clocked in 15.1, for off his best of 14.2 for 120 yards, and well back of the winning time of 14.7.

EAST WEST BOOK SERVICE

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT
758 COMMERCIAL STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94108

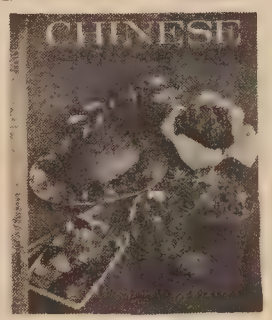


PAS01. CHINESE POPULAR FICTION
By David Weitzman. Selections of popular Chinese fiction from the classical period, the literary revolution, and the present Communist state. 64 pages. Paperback. 7¼x9¾. Asian Studies Inquiry Program.
☐ 1.50

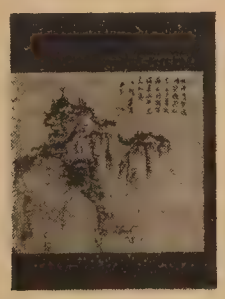
PAS03. CHINA and the UNITED STATES
By David L. Weitzman. An examination of the historical relationships between the United States and China. 64 pages. B. & w. illustrations. Paperback. 7¼x9¾. Asian Studies Inquiry Program.
☐ 1.50

PAS05. BUDDHISM
By Everett B. Johnson, Jr. An exploration of the beliefs and practices of the religion that has affected the histories and cultures of diverse peoples. 64 pages. B. & w. illustrations. 7¼x9¾. Asian Studies Inquiry Program.
☐ 1.50

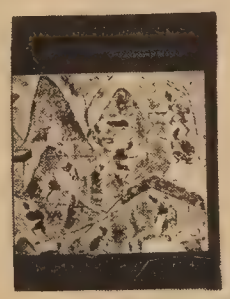
HB01. CHINESE FAIRY TALES
Retold by Dana and Milady Stovickova. 37 enchanting old legends of ancient China. Mermaids, dragons, fairies, monsters, magical buddhas, Jade Emperor and the Dragon King, with queens, all spring vividly to life. 203 pages. Color and b. & w. illustrations. 8½x11¼.
☐ 3.50



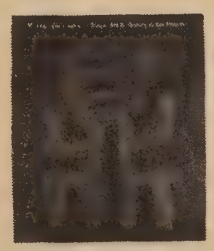
HB02. CHINESE COOKING FOR PLEASURE. By Helen Burke in collaboration with Fu Tong. Over 200 fabulous recipes and over 100 superb illustrations in outstanding color and b. & w. 151 pages. 8½x11¼.
☐ 3.50



PAS02. CHINESE PAINTING
By David Weitzman. Contrasts and parallels between East and West, the way of painting and the language of painting, and instruments and techniques. 49 pages. B. & w. illustrations. Paperback. 7¼x9¾. Asian Studies Inquiry Program.
☐ 1.50



PAS04. CONFUSIANISM and TAOISM
By A. Jeff Tudisco. Views on government, human conduct, learning, war, and the impacts on the arts. 64 pages. B. & w. illustrations. Paperback. Asian Studies Inquiry Program. 7¼x9¾.
☐ 1.50



PGL01. TING, THE CALDRON
Edited by Nick Harvey, Chinese Art & Identity in San Francisco. Sections includes history and commentary, poetry in calligraphy and translation, art in form of paintings and photos, and an article on Tai Chi Chuan. 112 pages. B. & w. illustrations. 6¾x7¾.
☐ 3.50

EAST WEST BOOK SERVICE — **ORDER FORM**
BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT
758 COMMERCIAL STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94108

Please send me the books listed below.

☐ PAS01 1.50 ☐ PAS03 1.50 ☐ PAS05 1.50 ☐ HB01 3.50
☐ PAS02 1.50 ☐ PAS04 1.50 ☐ PGL01 3.50 ☐ HB02 3.50

Please enclose .25 handling charge for each book ordered.
For California residents please add 5½% State sales tax.

Total amount of books _____
Total handling charge _____
State sales tax _____
Total enclosed

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

隨筆

福水・覆水

——新春論八福之四

「留春日扎」稱酒爲福水，而陶翰林名曰禍泉。中國的筵席勸飲爲敬爲禮，西方的晚宴會則常把酒瓶藏起來，以免禍生。耶穌的福份觀與世人斷然不同，並非出奇立異，却是最富人性的。在「有仇不報非君子」的社會，他的第七福叫人「使人和睦」，甚至太公望的覆水可收，因那寬容的大量感動忘恩負義者，決不是「以眼還眼，以牙還牙」。

能够在不平安中創造平安是難得的，假使雙方都能尋求諒解，總比較劍拔弩張爲有益。我們都是聖法蘭西斯的禱文中所稱的「和平的器皿」，這種和平使者，不是國際第三者的投機取巧，兩副面孔，也不是以圓滑的嘴臉，作媒婆式的買賣，而是本身有和平的條件，代表正義，使人肅然起敬。

所以耶穌說過他賜給人的平安與世界的和平不同，因那是屬天的和平。以水爲例，他說：「凡喝這水的，還要再渴，人若喝我所賜的水，就永遠不渴，而且在他裏頭成爲泉源，直湧到永生」。我去到撒瑪利亞那個小村莊，在當年主與婦人討論活水的井旁，有修道院的神甫用木壳把井水掐給我們喝，不過是一個儀式，但使飲者心地甘甜。

第八福是「爲義受迫害的人有福了，他們將得着天國」。耶穌生在一個極受逼迫的時代，他的論調對統治者是一個威脅，人的互相軋殺和基督崇高的容忍成全成了强烈的對照。尤其是惡者怒視眞理的兒女，不但在中古的歐洲隨處遺留下的殉道斑痕今天仍明晰可見，二十世紀的世界另一變相殘害純良，我們被迫於求告於上蒼，似乎別無他法。抗日最後一年，我被强下寃獄兩小時，宛如隔世，在弱小的心中烙下不滅的印象。因之我決信最後的審判，耶穌的慰問世上各種形式的被迫害者，不應以暫時的安撫視之。

子貢問孔子：「有一言而可以終身行之者乎？」子曰：「其恕乎！己所不欲，勿施于人」。那麽基督對古來人類大多蒙寃不白，給予他們看見必然的結局，似非惡者所敢直視。

趙紫宸說：「宗教在近，不在遠，在誠，不在形。人而愛人，則一笑一顰，一歌一哭，俱是上帝的臨在」。我們承認今天的中華民族正以新姿態出現，那是非政治的，是精神上的。漢學輝煌萬世，加上活潑爲生的眞道，死無憾矣。農曆新年在美國，不要單以賽美舞龍爲慶會的中心，一年之中，基督的八福能使每個中國人起超凡脫俗的示範作用。美國的華僑社會有很多地方比祖國還落後，使新來者瞠目結舌。那些捧着一塊呆木頭而誇耀爲中國文化的，只可哄哄遊客，等於開自己的玩笑，因爲對完美的人生起不了作用的，一定要忍痛除丟。正如孫中山先生在北帝廟把偶像斷臂，有了這種思想和勇氣，新中國才從帝皇封建的專制下誕生。

・余卓雄・

東遊記

余卓雄著「東遊記」，曾在「東西報」連載，甚獲好評，現已編印成册，每本一元，捐作華埠救世軍建築新堂之用。

郵址：
THE SALVATION ARMY
CHINATOWN CORPS
2, WAVERLY PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94108

三藩市聯邦儲蓄貸款會華埠分行
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FIRST FEDERAL ASSOCIATION

SF FEDERAL SAVINGS

San Francisco Federal Savings and Loan Association

CHINATOWN OFFICE
1040 Grant Avenue
421-5421
J. K. Choy, Manager
HEAD OFFICE: Post & Kearny • San Francisco
TEL：982-8100

利息優厚　額外安全

本分行設立於華埠最早。逾十二載。歷史悠久。熱誠服務。信譽卓著。今後將仍本初衷。繼續努力：
（一）活期儲蓄簿：給息年率五釐。每年複利實得五釐一三。存欵多少無限。
（二）三個月期儲蓄券：給息年率五釐二五。每年複利實得五釐三九。最少一千元。
（三）一年期儲蓄券：給息年率五釐七五。每年複利實得五釐九二。最少一千元。
（四）兩年期儲蓄券：給息年率六釐。每年複利實得六釐一八。最少五千元。
（五）保險箱：設於特建土庫內。構造堅固。穩妥安全。無虞意外損失。取費低廉。
（六）房屋貸欵：免費派員估價。
（七）出售美國通運公司銀行支票。及寄香港通天赤

▲各儲蓄戶均有聯邦政府保險至二萬元。存欵於每月十日以前存入者。概自該月一日起息。每月十日以後之存欵則自存入該日立即起息。每季三個月派息一次。存欵給息至提支日。
◎如欲將其他存欵轉來增加收益者。可免費代收。

歡迎垂詢。必謁誠解答。
目前金融情形・購置實業仍爲最佳
本行有專員辦理・免費估價・

營業時間：星期一至星期四每日上午九時至下午四時
星期五上午九時至下午六時
地址：大埠都板街一〇四〇號
電話：四二一—五四式一，四二一—五四式二
J. K. Choy, Vice-President　經理蔡增基 謹啓

美國三藩市

本樓餐廳華麗堂皇。有冷暖氣調節設備。座位舒適。二樓可容一百一十餘席。樓下酒吧。廂房散座。壽筵喜酌大小筵席。僑胞惠顧。無任歡迎。

FAR EAST CAFE
631 Grant Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94108
982—3245

1971 僑團首長名錄（五）

中華文化基金會董事長蔡增基。會長劉貴明，周銳。

潘河陽堂主席潘仁憲，副潘子卓。

大鵬育英社主席葉渭芳，副馮霖。

中山積善堂主席陳寶慈，副鄭昭球。

中山歸善堂主席容多祥，副楊康允。

中山德善堂主席孫壽朋，副歐陽進。

中山良善堂主席郭琳驤副郭華寶。

馬氏總公所主席馬開湛，副馬俊浣。

南海九江慈善公會主席陳啟康，副關洛章。

順德行安堂總理鄧伯泉。

番禺昌後堂總理蘇日成。

南海福蔭堂總理陳啟康。

南平公所主席唐惜分，副馮棟光。

中聲音樂社社長黎謙，副譚國材

中流劇藝社社長周堅

中華國樂社社長潘偉凌，副曹棣華。

（本欄前刊三藩市黃氏宗親會主席應爲黃奇石，美洲至孝篤親總公所美西總理應爲胡國棟，副陳以達，合更正。）

（未完，待續）

文化中心公宴

中國文化中心基金會，將定期三月二日（星期二）下午七時，假座皇后酒家舉行公宴遊藝籌款，以作該會基金之用，普通券每位二十元，贊助券每位五十元。會中將有各項遊藝節目，包括時裝表演，國樂演奏，中國舞蹈及皮影戲等，十分精彩。該項公宴，由高漢夫人，郭譚碧玉夫人分任主席，華裔婦女界義務協助工作者甚多，推銷餐券及徵求獎品，成績甚佳，彼等特組工作委員會，分頭辦事，委員名單爲胡國良夫人，黃和利夫人，余志勇夫人，余田光夫人，司徒燊夫人，嚴林俊章夫人，鄺洪炯夫人，王清儀女士，陳麗坤女士，黃翠珠女士，謝啟明夫人，陳伯才夫人，黃伯相夫人等。

假日旅館招待全體賽美小姐留影。（李少吟攝）

中興有限公司

本公司董事會決定於本年元月卅一日起。分派第五十一期股息百分之五十通告增派股息百分之五十通告

該期息摺妥填姓名地址並簽名後即日寄下。以便如期將支票寄呈。除專函奉達外。特此通告。

中興有限公司總經理周伯謙　啓

中華民國六十年元月五日

中興公司徵聘經理人才

本公司急需外埠分店經理正遴選對百貨店業務有興趣之有志青年爲分店經理實習員預備將來晉升分店經理待遇優厚應徵者可向本公司余良近君接洽

929 Market St. S.F.
Tel. 392-1371

OUR EXPANSION PROGRAM REQUIRES MORE MANAGERS FOR BRANCH STORES OUTSIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO. WE ARE EAGERLY RECRUITING AMBITIOUS INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN MAKING A CAREER IN DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGER TRAINEE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT MR. LINCOLN YEE, 929 MARKET STREET, 2ND FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO. TEL. 392-1371 EXT. 45.

南華公司

SOUTH CHINA CO.
729 Washington St.
San Francisco, Calif.
391-5561

精製鏡架　專售

錦繡中華　古玩首飾
大壁畫　絲織畫　名人字畫

早期的會館（下）

三邑會館約於一八六零年在企李街夾跑華街及在沙加緬度街分別置有會所，作爲鄉梓食宿的地方，這兩座建築物，在當時已屬危樓之類，該會館的辦公廳則在衿馬梳街租址應用，會員收費，爲各大會館之冠，入會費爲十元，另十元用作運棺返中國善欵，二元爲物業充銀期之需，三元半爲會務什項費用，五毫銀爲法律費。

會館的工作人員待遇微薄，「出番」（傳譯）人員月薪由六十元至八十元，雜役每月四十元，主持會務之行政秘書（或稱通事）及財政薪金畧高，但月薪亦不過由八十元至一百元。

四邑會館徵收會員費較三邑會館爲廉，新鄉里上埠，僅收五元會費，但如延期不交，稍後即收十元，法律費亦爲五毫，此外並無其他附加費。

陽和會館成立未久，即在電報山西南坡置有舊屋一間作爲會員宿舍之用，一八六八年則在沙加緬度街建築新會所，是年屬於該會館來美新客，竟達二萬六千人之衆。會員收入會費十元，運棺返中國善欵十元，同年離埠鄉梓一萬三千二百人，死亡者一千人。

寧陽會館於一八五四年四月間由四邑會館分裂出來，另行獨立，當時帶走三千四百名會員，以後發展成爲各大會館人數最多之團體，成立二十年間，新客成爲會員者達二萬七千九百人，其中七千八百人回唐，一千人在加省死亡。

合和會館早期在衿馬梳街租址辦公，入會費及其他雜費一概在內，共收七元，一八六八年，該會統計屬該會館新鄉里共一萬七千人，八千二百人返中國，三百人在美死亡。

人和會館最初的館址，並不是在華埠，而是在孖結街南端，其地當時叫「快樂谷」，一八六五年，三藩市大火燒燬了這一建築物，該會館便回到華埠在都扳街（華盛頓街夾積臣街）新置會所。在一八六零年間，客籍人新鄉里共約五千八百人，回唐的也有二千五百人，死亡的一百人。

對於當時各會館僑民職業之分佈，人和會館會員以業海員，廚師，住家工爲多，三邑人則多業裁縫，商人及中醫，四邑人多營洗衣，餐館及其他小本生意。

中華總會館成立以後，最初在衿馬梳街七零九號開設辦公廳，當時權力確很大，僑民糾紛都在「中華」解決，後來堂界成立，才把權力分散，甚而彼此對抗，像中華反對運「大腳」婦女來美當娼，便和堂界人士發生衝突，而中華居然落面門不過堂界　使華娼在三藩市日多一日。

早期華僑居住在三藩市，並沒有領事館保護，滿清也沒有派出大使駐美，至於商務方面，亦無機構辦理，所以當時的中華會館統理一切，到一九一零年，中華總商會成立以後，才有一個華商的最高機構組織，又至一九一三年，成立了一個和平總會，調解堂界糾紛，「中華」的權力和業務也不像以前的強大了。

那時「中華」最大的收入是向回唐華僑收「出港票」，每人九元，另三元交其本身公所，三元爲運棺善欵，每水船離美返中國時，「中華」必派人在場徵收或檢查交費收條。

中華總會館在衿馬梳之會所，於一九零六年燒燬，同年清廷有一筆賑欵交「中華」救濟難胞，但當時所有的災民都已受美國政府救濟，所以這筆欵便用來建築市作頓街的新所址了。

從前當會館主席的，必需在中國取得功名，最低限度成爲秀才才能充任，他們大多是由各會館禮聘過來的，可帶隨員一人，所以做一任會館主席所獲不貲，旋唐時又大送「紙扇」，也可得「程儀」數千元，在家爲窮秀才，一經鍍金，便滿載而歸了。（續完）

國民中央儲蓄貸款會
華埠分行
CHINATOWN BRANCH
CITIZENS FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
ESTABLISHED 1885
1000 GRANT AVENUE • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94133 • PHONE 986-2289
FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION INSURED UP TO $20,000

迎接新春必須儲蓄
萬物向榮及時獲利
從比較上認識優點何在
從調查中辨別存欵何處
業務：歡迎儲蓄並義務估價樓業
保險：每儲戶保險增加至二萬元
利率：年息五釐複利計五釐一三
給息：十日以前存欵由一日起息
優點：每日計息給息至提支之日
儲券：五百元起三個月五厘二五
又有：一千元起一年後五厘七五
還有：五千元起兩年後獲息六厘
服務：收水電費並替儲戶寫港赤
職員：操粵滬國語及四邑等方言
副總經理兼華埠分行經理 駱來添敬啓
L. Hem Locke, Vice President & Branch Manager
總分行：孖結街七〇〇號
三藩市 樸街一五四一號
屋崙分行：布律威街一四一四號

Phone: YUkon 2-4065
大埠 廠麵香奇 金山
KEY HEUNG NOODLE CO.
Wholesale and Retail
Fortune Cookies and Chow Mein Noodles
（麵蛋絲細餅語簽麵蛋炸餅）
12 BECKETT STREET　SAN FRANCISCO
OFF JACKSON ST. BET. GRANT & KEARNY

三藩市
金漢餐廳
著名 生鍋
KUM HON RESTAURANT
655 JACKSON STREET
SAN FRANCISCO
TELEPHONE: 982-1636
茶市上午十点至下午三点
晚餐下午五点至晨早三点
重金禮聘 港澳名廚 精製美點 正宗粵菜 大筵小酌 豐儉隨意
逢星期四休息一天

東西論壇

豬說

人類雖然大多喜吃豬肉，但對豬的印象却不甚佳，每一提及，則髒、懶、貪、笨……等等惡劣印象，便很自然的伴之而生！

直覺固然如此，但如稍作進一步的研究，可知事實並不如此。

談髒，則豬的喜歡清潔，並不亞於他畜。試往各地豬場一觀，那條髒來？

言懶，則人們養宅，只求長肉，養過半年，就要殺而食之。終其一生，既無工可作，懶又從何說起？試往西印度群島等地一看那些自食其力的森林野豬，那個懶來？

論貪，則豬的欲望，不僅只有每個生物與生俱來的食色本性，且降到極低：色則不問妍媸，逢偶可配；食則不管好壞，只求一飽。除此之外，一介不取。如對此等行徑而仍稱之爲貪，我眞不知道甚麼叫做廉了。

說笨，據美國哥倫比亞大學教授和頓博士前些年的實驗，比較起各種動物的智慧來，除與人類接近的猩、猴之外，狗考第一，猫考第二，浣熊第三，大象第四，猪考第五。即令連人及猩、猴都算在一起，猪的名次仍列第十。動物學家告訴我們：全球上的動物共計三百萬種。在有三百萬同學的一所大學校裡，而能考在前十名，怎能說笨？

由上可知，猪之爲物，既不髒，又不懶，更不貪，且不笨。但其髒、懶、貪、笨之名，則洋溢乎人世之內！不僅中國話裡有「懶猪」、「笨猪」……等詞，英語中也有：EAT LIKE A HOG 或 AS DIRTY AS A PIG 等類成語！眞不知道猪類何辜，而普遍蒙此不白之寃！

nsing Qwok started the Coronation
ll with Miss Chinatown USA.

舞起皇女與長會驤琳郭，中會舞皇女（攝原中）

讀者之聲

釣魚台

周敬先生：

你的才華，常顯露在「東西報」所刊載的散文裡，使我很崇拜和欽佩，你能做到一個眞正的愛國報人，你在二月三日所寫的詩「釣魚台是我們的！」，使我看到了熱血沸騰，日本鬼子無理的想吞侵我們的領土，做到中國人的我，像你說過，我們雖然遙遠隔萬里，但與祖國的同胞心連心，一樣的愛護我們神聖的國土，我們一定堅決保衞！萬不能再有像「九一八」事件重演。我曾經在

孟子有言：「左右皆曰不可，勿聽！諸大夫皆曰不可，勿聽！國人皆曰不可，然後察之；見不可焉，然後去之……如此，然後可以爲人父母！」看過上文猪的例證之後，可知不僅「國人皆曰不可，然後察之」，甚至全世界人皆曰不可，仍須察之！不只粗察，還須像上述察猪一般，實地考察，細細實驗，才能下最後斷語！爲政該如此，爲學該如此，天下事莫不該如此！

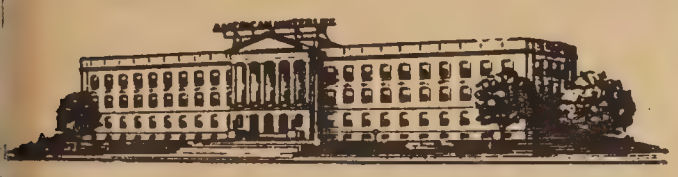
（還）

苦痛，使我永遠永遠的憎恨侵略者「日本鬼子」，我們今日的中國，決不會讓侵略者來侵佔我們一分一寸的國土，希望你們愛國的報人，發揮保衞中國領土的文章，激起年青的一代，能知道我們今日的中國，並不是一盤散沙，大家一起團結起來，爲祖國的領土，堅決予以保衞，像先生說過：我們不能坐視國土的淪亡，打倒日本帝國主義！我們的中國人永遠存在的，從此我們中國同胞團結一起，共同保衞大中華！

希望貴報能爲僑胞爲祖國做到有意義的事！即此，並祝新年快樂。

讀者　毅之上

American United Life Insurance Company



HOME OFFICE: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46206

SF Chinatown: 806 Stockton St., SF, Ca. 94108 (392-3516)

美國聯合人壽保險公司
全美投保最大公司之一
最適合個人或聯保計劃
美西代理 許榮彰
電話：三九二—三五一六

C. CHARK LUI
120 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104
TELEPHONE: 397-0811

三藩市孟金街壹弍〇號
電話：三九七—〇八一一
九三四—弍一七三

ASK THE MAN FROM EQUITABLE ABOUT your personal, family and business life insurance needs

Helping people build a better life

THE EQUITABLE

美國益群人壽保險公司

雷振澤能解答你的私人家庭及商業保險問題

華埠人語

榮獲華人新年巡行首獎之中流車花（攝原中）。

（接自中文版首頁）

電炬照射，恍如仙境，車上載有十二名古典美人，手持羽扇，翩翩起舞，巡遊所到之處，博得觀衆熱烈掌聲不少。☆

理周一塵於上週四日上午十時，在假日旅館召開中西記者招待會。宣佈由本年四月廿六日起，華航將開設羅省，檀香山，東京，台北航綫，每週飛航四日（星期一，二，四，六）。並報告該公司由去年二月二日開闢中美航綫一年來業務。

據稱：一年來共有乘客三萬一千五百一十三名，其中百分之四十之航空班次共五百八十三次，準時到達目的地之比率高達百分之九十，平均乘客額滿達百分之四十五。

☆

華航之中美航綫開始時，預定虧蝕六個月，七個月後收支平衡，二年後有盈餘，但結果出乎意料之外，只有三個月虧蝕，四個月以後即收支平衡。

華航並定本年八月一日開擴由星加坡至耶加達航綫。該公司十年間業務蓬勃展開，由小規模之國內航綫擴充至國際航綫，全部職工由三百人增至三千人。

☆

周一塵爲中國空軍老前輩，但他三十多年前留美習飛行時，却早已開始其商業航空，他說那時他駕駛八匹馬力之小型機環飛灣區作遊覽業務，遊客每人收五元。

有人問華航怕不怕「騎劫」？周一塵說，在台北機場，有極精密的檢查儀器，以防乘客攜械，所以對「騎劫」一事，可毋憂慮云。

☆

三藩市去年由發給結婚牌照得款項共一萬九千元，而發給養狗牌照則共達十二萬元。

可知三藩市居民，個老婆；或寧伴一條狗，也不要個丈夫。

☆

全美華人福利總會美西區支會主席，至德三德總公所主席曹棣華偕夫人周敏華女士於本月十二日赴遠東各地，作蜜月旅行。

☆

華人就業協進會，最近致函教育局長及教育委員會，反對以資力深淺爲去留教職員之唯一標準。該協進會指陳，三藩市教育區面臨經費不敷當中，正考慮裁去教員數百人，因華人近年始有較多受聘或升級之機會，因而資歷淺，裁員則華人必首當其衝，大有可能有華人教員五十人被裁，十一人喪失主任職位，本市五千名教員中，華人現僅佔二百五十名，爲百份之五，而華人學生則佔百分之十五云。

☆

上月二十四日，爲本埠東華社成立二十五週年紀念，該社爲擴大慶祝，特於是日正午舉行匾額揭幕典禮，下午五時起舉行新年歡宴，招待埠上中西名流及各方友好，節目豐富，儀式隆重，爲新春期間盛大宴會之一。

☆

華埠經輔會前月曾舉辦入籍訓練班，協助外籍居民入籍，收效甚佳，現該會爲繼續協助居民入籍起見，特再舉辦新班，並定期二月份開始，上課時間爲每星期二及星期四上午十時至十一時，入籍問答教材，由該會在班上免費供應，惟參加訓練者，最好能夠有一二年之英語程度，有志參加者，請至士德頓街一零七四號華埠經輔會報名。

☆

加拿大雲高華文彊學校校長黃孔阜，以B·C省將於本年七八月間，舉行開省一百週年紀念，擬展覽華人文物，特來三藩市搜集各項材料，同時爲推展華文視聽教育，來美考察，此行意義重大，留市約一週，經於上週三返回雲埠。

黃君曾來「東西報」訪問，並與編者周敬，發行人劉池光，經理莫鏗等會晤，對美加華人文教事業，交換意見。黃君返雲後，並將爲本報在當地推廣閱戶，報導加拿大僑情，俾能加强美加華僑之聯絡。

☆

中國文化中心基金會所主辦之「通俗座談」，每逢星期三晚上七時，假座新呂宋巷四十一號舉行，過去兩週，因華人農曆新年慶會舉辦各項春節活動，暫停開講。現經決定將於二月廿四日開始，繼續舉行，時間地點依舊，首晚由周堅乃君講「聊齋」故事，歡迎各界屆時參加。

東華社謝啓

敬啓者：查元月二十四日爲本社成立二十五週年紀念。匾額揭幕典禮及謝歲晚宴。荷蒙
周總領事彤華。黃總董汝湘。郭會長琳驤蒞臨揭幕。並蒙
中西長官。僑團領袖。社會名流。各方親友蒞臨道賀。參加晚宴。復蒙
金山天韻兩票房及中華協會平劇組。郭連蔭大師夫婦及高徒。詩筱斯舞蹈團芭蕾舞星等惠臨清唱及表演。又蒙各大僑團及各方親友惠贈鮮花禮品字畫賀儀等美不勝收。隆情雲誼。至深感級。用登報端。藉申謝悃。謹此佈謝。敬祝全僑康樂華埠繁榮。

東華社全体同仁鞠躬

東西文稿

華僑青年躍動中的智識份子

杜南海

何謂華僑青年

近年來，華僑青年因受美國少數民族（尤其是黑人）的民權運動以及美國學校青年（尤其是大學生）的反戰抗議的刺激，逐漸地從散離的水珠匯集成一股頗有可觀的湍流。但是這股因爲美國社會內部的動盪而湧現出來的湍流，究竟對在美華人有什麼直接的影響？它和中華民族的前途又有什麼特殊的關係？這是我們想要追索的問題。

讓我們先把「華僑青年」一辭予以釐清。當我們用這個名辭的時候，不自覺地已有主觀的感情摻入其中，好像凡是屬於這個稱呼的分子都和我們「中國人」有某種親密的關係。當然，華僑是僑居國外的中國人，華僑青年則是這批中國人的子弟；既然僑居海外的中國人是炎黃子孫，他們的子弟自然也就是同胞了。根據這個聯想，「華僑青年」的問題無可質疑地即是中國人的問題。但是如果進一步地去觀察這一對象，我們立刻會發現所謂「華僑青年」實在是美籍華裔人士的後代，除了血緣以外，不論以文化環境、社會背景、政治意識以及教育型態任何一面來歸納，他們都是道地的美國人：他們生在美國、長在美國、受的是美式教育，講的是美語，關切的是美國的內政。因此，以往在檢討海外華人問題的時候，我們常把這一群看起來像中國人而一舉一動都是美國人的「華僑青年」忽略了。我們甚至覺得他們既然是十足的美國人，他們不會在美國發生所謂「文化認同」的問題。這些推測現在看來如果不是錯誤的，至少是膚淺的。

在美華人的地位

中國人曾在美國受到各種類型的歧視—如居住區域和職業範圍的限制，這不僅是不可抹殺的歷史事實，而且在今天仍是極爲普遍的現象。當然，這和十九世紀的華工有很大的關係。這批從中國跋涉長途來美求生的同胞，在國內是無告的窮民，投落異鄉以後連語言也不通，能夠獲得一個僅可糊口的飯碗已是萬幸，更談不上什麼社會地位與人格尊嚴了。於是英語中 "He does not stand a Chinaman's chance"（他連一個中國人的機遇都沒有）就變爲「注定失敗」的成語。但是這些一貫如洗的同胞經過幾代的苦撐不但創建了許多俗稱「中國城」的華人社會，而且根據在美國的各種社會調查，他們的子弟（華僑青年）不論在智能、學識、體力，以及一般課外活動方面都與美國最傑出的少數民族—猶太人不相上下。這已是華人在美國的地位必然提高的明證了。加上近二十年來許多中國學人。尤其是自然科學家流亡美國，華人的「公衆形象」更是大大的改觀了。再因爲近年來移民法案的修正，「美籍華人」已不是少數「選民」的「特權」，而是許多中國人的歸化大道了。

華僑青年的新適應與新認同

在我旅美七年的記憶中，華僑青年，也就是俗稱的ABC（America Born Chinese），和從港、台諸地前來的留學生以往並沒有什麼顯著的感情交流。前者對中國的大勢毫無所悉，後者對美國的大局漠不關心。加上彼此語言表達的能力不同，社交活動的方式不同，學問事業的趨向不同（雖然可以交換經驗的地方很多），願意談心的欲求就很少了。換言之，留學生有適應的問題，更有嚴重的認同問題而在華僑青年間兩種問題似乎都不存有。

近年來，其實也就是一九六八年哥倫比亞大學罷課風潮之後，從西部的柏克萊到東部的康橋，華僑青年隨着黑人學生爭取「黑人研究」（Black Studies）的例子，紛紛連絡美籍日人要求設立有關美籍亞洲人的研究課程（Asian American Studies）。同時步「黑色權力」（Black Power）的後塵提出「黃色權力」（Yellow Power）的口號。一些較激烈的分子，更效法學生運動中的極端派，由改造教育制度的局部要求，擴展到打倒整個社會結構的全面革新，在舊金山及紐約的「中國城」大肆活動。所謂「義和拳」，「紅衞兵」等結社都是在這種心態下形成的。

本來既無適應又無認同問題的「華僑青年」，爲什麼在短短的兩年之中不但和一般美國的青年學生相似，對美國的價值系統發生了基本的懷疑，而且更深一層地感受到種族歧視的威脅？前文已提到，根據實際的情況，不論從經濟、政治、法律或社會任何一方面來說，華人在美國的地位近年來確實增高了許多（其他少數民族，特別是黑人的地位更有顯著的進步）。可是這種點與線的局部改善已經無法滿足華僑青年的「全面理想」（Total Ideal）了。他們發現：美國的私有企業在軍工大組合下早已成爲教科書裏的口號了；美國的民主制度在大衆傳播的控制下已快要變成空洞的形式了；美國的自由平等對少數民族來說也只不過是憲法中的虛文罷了。

也許華僑青年現階段的困惑可以在美國社會本的價值轉向—特別是前面提到的黑人民權運動與學生反戰抗議—却又觸發了「華僑青年」們的認同危機。以前只要能夠被美國中上層社會的人士接受，甚至默許爲同等，就引以爲無上光榮的華人，突然發現自己的子弟不但對美國中產階級的價值，如郊區住宅及鄉村俱樂部之類，並不重視，而且對自己窮畢生之力方才獲得的這點「地位」也懷着敵視，不但如此，這批年青人還把他們的命運和在美國的黑人，印地安人，波多利加人以及墨西哥人相提并論，甚至大談聯合以平等待我之弱小民族而共同奮鬥的革命理想。

華僑領袖與留美學人的反應

一般來說，華僑社會對這批「蓄長髮」「喊辭話」的青年同胞不但不能諒解，而且也不顧去了解，對待他們就如對待一群因家教不好而溺壞了的野孩子，甚至就如對待一群受國際陰謀所控制的小鬼隊。在以美國現有的物質文明爲絕對價值的華僑社會裏對這批青年好像除了痛罵一場或狠打一頓外，就沒有其他更好的教育辦法了。

留美學人跟中國城本就互相隔絕，跟這群在中國城內活動的華僑青年更是風馬牛不相及，他們覺得只要自己的子弟不上鈎，絕沒有浪費寶貴的時間去和這批「無聊的傢伙」打交道的理由。在社會經濟方面得不到「中國城」的支援，在文化教育方面得不到中國學人的導引，這群有熱忱，有理想，有政治潛力的華僑青年將來究竟趨向何處？確是值得憂慮的大問題。

前面我們已經提到在美華人雖在教育、經濟、和政治三方面都比許多其他地區的華僑社團有較好的條件，但是這些條件還不能使在美華人凝聚成一股具有創造性的動力；不但如此，而且我們看出來，在美華人竟順着教育水準、經濟基礎和政治潛力三範疇割裂成三個互不了解甚至互相牽制的社群。根據這個粗淺的模式，我們可以對上述的問題作進一步的探討。

簡單的說，在學術界服務的華人—包括在學校和公司各層級服務的研究員及從業員—雖然有較高的教育程度和較多的智識能力，但是對中國城和華僑青年既沒有深入的了解，也沒有負責的關切。同樣地，中國城的華僑領袖—包括各種會館、公所、同鄉會的負責人—雖然有鞏固的經濟基礎，但是對於有關社會文化種種大衆教育的工作尚缺乏認識；他們對於上述華僑青年的支援，那就更微不足道了。固然，華僑領袖重視學校教育、熱愛祖國，但是他們對大環境沒有分析的了解，因而人生的目標多半局限在窄隘的傳統價值，如養兒防老，恭喜發財之類。結果學核教育變成了提高物質生活的手段，愛國熱忱有時也變成了沒有文化理想的自我宣揚。夾在有專業知識而缺乏社會良心的留美學人和有金錢能力而缺乏政治意識的華僑領袖之間，青年的華裔子弟們竟變成了在美華人中最受嫌惡的「三明治」。

這個窘境不能靠只有專業知識的學人，不能靠只有大批美鈔的商賈，也不能靠只有政治衝動的青由政治爭取權利，在美華人才能從一盤散沙甚至互相煎逼的窘境轉化爲一股具有創造性的動力。

但是這三群人如何才能精誠合作呢？我們覺得在現階段唯有借助「智識分子」的力量。所謂智識分子，既不代表某種職業，又不代表某種階級，而是超職業、超階級的「自願組合」。他們來自知識界、來自中國城，也來自年青的學生，但是他們的視野不僅不受制於他們的社會根源，而且不局限在美國當前的現實形勢。這批智識分子究竟如何產生？產生之後究竟代表什麼意義呢？

智識份子的產生及其意義

今天在美國的華裔人士既然以教書研究，業商開店和求學讀書三大範疇爲主。旅美的智識分子自然應該從這三方面產生。教書研究的智識份子即是在學術界服務並且積極地應用其專業知識和一般常識，爲了大衆的福利參與社會工作，以充裕文化生活的分子。留美的中國學人中應當產生這樣一批有文化理想，社會良心，和政治意識的智識份子。他們可以來自文法科、也可以來自理工科；可以來自學校，也可以來自公司；可以來自國際知名的教授學者也可以來自初出茅廬的研究職員。他們的特性不在教育水準的高低與顯赫，而在如何善其用專才以發揮一般的效能與表現。

業商開館的智識分子即是在工商界服務、並且積極地利用其專業才能和一般技能，爲大衆福利參與社會工作以充裕經濟生活的分子。旅美的中國商人中也應當產生這樣一批有文化理想，社會良心，和政治意識的智識分子。他們可以來自餐館也可以來自工廠；可以來自城裏，也可以來自郊外；可以來自家有萬貫的富商大賈，也可以來自小本經營的零賣販子。他們的特性不由賺錢多少來決定，而由如何利用其所處的特殊環境以協助一般環境的改善來表現。

同樣地，求學讀書的智識分子即是一群不肯作自了漢並且積極地發揮其青年的動力性與理想性，爲了大衆福利參與社會工作以充裕政治生活的分子。華僑青年中事實上已經產生了一批有文化理想、社會良心和政治意識的智識分子。在現階段，他們雖然多半來自學校，將來逐漸地會影響其他行業中有血性、有見識的青年。這批智識分子的特徵，不在直接的抗議行爲中顯耀，而在負責任，有計劃的革新運動中表現。

這三種新興的智識分子雖然根源於三種不同的社會環境，而且分別在與他們直接相連的社會環境中進行着發酵的作用，但是他們的意義必須在更高（也就是更有概括性的）文化層面上才能凸顯出來。事實上，也只有在文化的層面上才有超越職業類型、政治立場與社會背景的精誠合作，才有開拓新境界的力量，才有導引思想的眞實行動。我們虔誠地希望在美國的華裔「學人智識分子」（Scholar Intellectual），「商人智識分子」（Merchant Intellectual）和「學生智識分子」（Student-Intellectual）。能夠携手共進爲海外中國人打開一條在文化的層面上有歷史價值的大路來！

有聞筆錄

保存火車客運

在航空事業日趨發達的今日，火車載客已被淘汰了，火車客運連年虧損，所以曾呈請國會批准取銷火車客運，但好些有心人組織了「保存火車客運會」會員，入會費五元，現在會員七千五百人，今年且擬擴大招收會員，使能達一萬五千人。

該會在近期「新聞信」中報導，火車客運最安全，一九六九年統計數字顯示，火車失事僅九宗，飛機失事一百三十一宗，巴士失事一百五十宗，汽車失事則共三萬七千二百宗。

男女職員

根據最新的一項統計顯示，美國職業男子平均由其家返辦公廳工作，所需的時間爲十七分鐘。

普通的女秘書雖和「波士」相處時間甚多，但成爲夫婦的比例不大，是一百一十六對一。

美國小姐

男性心目中的理想美國小姐，據調查結果；第一要美麗，有藍眼珠，棕髮，年齡平均爲十九歲兩個月，來自費城或羅省的，身高爲五尺六寸，體重一百二十三磅，三圍爲卅四寸四分三，廿

讀隨園詩話有云：『余少貧不能買書，然好之頗切，每過書肆，垂涎翻閱，苦價貴不能得，夜輒形諸夢寐，曾作詩曰：「塾遠愁過市，家貧夢買書。」及作官後，購書萬卷，翻不暇讀矣。有如少時牙齒堅強，貧不得食，衰年珍饈滿前，而齒脫腹果，不能饜飫，爲可嘆也。偶讀東坡李氏山房藏書記，其言少時得書之難，後書多而轉無人讀，正與此意相同。』

袁子才這段話，眞是道盡人生的苦惱，但苦惱却是人生所難免，也可以說是需要的，假如一個人全在順境，全無坷坎苦惱，則其生命靜如止水，又有甚麼意義呢？

人生有時候也像打獵一樣，只要你獵獲的對象還沒有到手，才引起你追逐的興趣，假如一獵到手，即使豐收，也失去打獵的意味了。這如同一個不懂釣魚之樂的人去嘲笑垂釣者，以其化這麼多的時間坐在河邊釣魚，不如買鮮魚還便宜得多，他們又那裏知道垂釣者要魚兒上鈎，在一放一收之間得其異趣呢。

在日常生活裏，那些「氣人」的瑣事，也算是人生的小「坷坎」。例如你在輕輕鬆鬆出門的時候，滿不在乎要坐公共汽車，但你才到車站時，車便來，而到你趕時間要乘公共汽車，在分秒必爭的情況下，公共車望穿秋水也不來，像這種情形，任何人都會遭遇過，這便和袁子才「家貧夢買書」，「書多無人讀」的人生矛盾情況正是一樣。

大抵人生的道路，有迂迴曲折，也有正直，有平坦也有坷坎，惟其如此，才顯得人生的多采多姿。美國的公路是世界上最完美的，不僅路面舖得好，設計週詳，同時在郊外無地形限制的公路，大部份是正直的，有時竟在十里八里之內而無曲路的，駕駛汽車的人可按住方向輪盤，毋需轉動，毫不費勁，可是問題來了，太正直十分乏味，容易在駛車時打起瞌睡來，於是公路設計工程師，便在距離相當路程之間，必做一些坷坎，路面不平坦，使駕駛汽車的人每隔相當時候，來一頓顚躓，提神醒腦，不致在半睡眠狀態下駕駛而闖出車禍。

人生所以需要一些坷坎，畧嘗顚躓，其作用和上述建築平直的公路要加上坷坎的道理一樣。同時一個人長處順境，甜頭吃得太多反而不知甜味，到他偶處逆境時，才想到順境的好處，這也可以說是「坷坎」的另一作用，只要有「坷坎」存在，才反映「不坷坎」是怎麼樣的。

老子說過：「天下皆知美之爲美，斯惡已；皆知善之爲善，斯不善已。故有無相生，難易相成，長短相形，高下相傾，音聲相和，前後相隨……」這是中國最早的「相對論」，如無相對，便無差異，所以有了「坷坎」才顯得「平坦」，有了「顚躓」才顯得「康莊」。

「坷坎」最易發人深省的，據說宋朝有一位宰相王黻，當他位極人臣，權傾公卿的時候，相府生活，窮奢極侈，江南運來的上好白米常常在厨司漂洗時隨意拋棄，順着陰溝流到旁邊相國寺的後院去，相國寺的方丈看不過眼，便叫小沙彌把陰溝裏的米粒撈起來晒乾，藏在倉庫中。

後來王黻因案被宋欽宗下令撤職查辦，押在京都天牢裏等候審判，獄中沒有好伙食，王黻食不下去，相國寺的方丈便給他每天送上一些可口飯菜，王黻嘗到了那些好飯，便問相國寺那裏有這些上好的白米？那方丈說：「這些都是以前相府陰溝裏流出來的。」

王黻該反省了，在坷坎中他才知道江南白米的好處，而那些白米，又竟是他過去相府裏所浪費了的呢。

特刊

「二埠蜂報」於華人農曆新年期間，出版「華埠特輯」，彩色印刷，圖文並茂，介紹二埠華人商業發展及僑社情況，對華埠優美東方式建築物，更附圖說明，甚有保存價值，每份僅售十仙，本報代售。

郵購每部三毫半

金山客批世情

拳王爭霸

世界拳王爭霸戰，將由前任拳王企李及現任拳王傅利沙定期三月八日，在紐約密地遜廣場舉行。

金山客曰：三月八日爲婦女節，拳王爭霸，擇此日舉行，是否要剃「婦女自由同盟」之眼眉？「婦盟」要男性同厨房，而拳王竟於此日爭霸，亦太過「唔俾面」矣。

刺激市場

美國「嬉皮」式之歌劇「毛髮」，將籌備在香港大會堂音樂廳演出。

金山客曰：際此港製「假髮」市場一落千丈期中，「毛髮」一劇之演出，其有助於刺激市場乎？

老之將至

廿年前「玉女」依莉沙白泰來即將做祖母。

金山客曰：雖曰「人生如戲」，惟在舞台上，廿年前「玉女」仍可飾演玉女，而在眞實人生上，則韶華消逝，「玉女」變「玉婆」，時光難得倒流矣。

豬年利醉酒

有人解釋豬年，謂豬性陰好夜行又屬地。

金山客曰：以此象推論，則豬年當有利於「醉貓」，蓋彼等好酒色，性陰，飲至三更五鼓，喜夜行，而不醉無歸，作滾地葫蘆狀，則又無疑屬地矣。

華埠假日旅館主持人努域（中），與其女公子及兩屆全美華姐華市藩三姐合攝。（李少吟攝）

得咳笑　現場錄音

一代棍王

丟仔：唔係嚇你，我爺係一代棍王嚟嘅，佢揸住條棍橫行無忌，去到邊度，人人都避開佢！

肥仔：咁猛記嘅呀，佢係邊一家掌門人呀？

丟仔：佢係我地屋企嘅掌門人，好少出街，因爲佢係盲嘅。

想入非非

老張：成日咁多女仔走入嚟我間房仔，我門埋門同佢地上上落落，咁樣嘅嘢做得多都係好悶嘅。

老李：（心邪）咁好艷福呀，有乜嘢路數帶挈吓嗎？

老張：我都話做到悶嘞，你係鍾意做我地呢行揸升降機嘅，我就俾你做啦，我打算下個月辭職嘞。

「東西報」新電話：七八一—三一九四

廣東銀行

美國加省政府立案
中央存款保險公司會員
每儲戶均有聯邦政府保險至二萬元

本行經營各項業務．
個人，商業及儲蓄存戶
抵押貸欵，
信用貸欵，
購置汽車或傢私貸欵，
樓業按揭（一個家庭或兩扶列住宅），
進出口押匯，
租賃大小保險箱，
合法港澳匯欵，旅行支票。

BANK OF CANTON
Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Co.
Head Office: Montgomery St. S.F. Tel. 421-4883
Chinatown Branch: 743 Washington St. S.F. Tel. 421-5215

鴻翔服裝公司
HUNG CHUNG CO.
810 Clay Street
San Francisco 8, Calif.
Phone: DO 2-5675

專製女式時欵服裝
備有：繡七彩珠花全絲布料
法國名貴綢緞及通花眞絲
新款金銀線花絨
上海名師張國林張黃素珍設計專製
三藩市企李街八百一十號
電話三六二一—五六七五

信託儲蓄會
貸款
★華埠分行★

一元復始　萬象更新
恭賀新禧　並祝各界
一本萬利　萬事如意

活期五釐—複利計算。每年實得五釐一三。
三個月五釐二五—五百元起。每年實得五釐三九。
一年期五釐七五—一千元起。每年實得五釐九二。
二至五年期六釐—五千元起。每年實得六釐一八。
二年定期六釐半—十萬元正。
☆每月十日以前存欵由一日起息至提支日止。按日複利計息。
☆每戶有政府機關二萬元保險。免費寫赤泊車及贈送保管箱。
☆營業時間：由上午九時至下午四時。星期五上午九時至下午六時。☆電話：九八二—二〇三四

副總經理兼分行經理　胡國良謹啓

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION — SAFETY OF YOUR SAVINGS — INSURED UP TO $20,000

Fidelity Savings & Loan Association
Chinatown Branch
845 Grant Avenue, San Francisco Tel. 982-2034
K. L. Woo, Vice President & Manager

EAST WEST 東西報

THE CHINESE - AMERICAN JOURNAL • PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY • VOLUME 5, NUMBER 7 • FEBRUARY 17 1971 15 CENTS

中華民國六十(一九七一)年二月十七日•第五卷第七期•每份一毫半

羅省地震猶有餘波

三藩市宜未雨綢繆

南加省之羅省地區，上週二(二月九日)上午六時開始，發生大地震，震度幾達七度，損失奇重，爲一八一二年以來，加省大地震之第十次，亦爲一九二三年朗必治大地震後，加省災情最重之一次。

此次大地震，餘波盪漾，接連幾天，仍有小地震發生，附近災區之雲奴曼水壩，因提防崩裂，十二萬居民奉令疏散，舍馬退伍軍人會因倒塌，死傷最重，尼克遜總統特派副總統艾格紐前來加省，偕同省長雷根及市長約地會商善後辦法。

正式損失統計數字，一時難以估量，爲數約達數億元，死亡人數至今爲六十三人，傷者過千，可算災情慘重。

在歷史上大地震震度，最高約爲八點五度，一九零六年四月十八日之三藩市大地震震度爲八點三度，一九六四年阿拉士加之大地震爲八點四度。通常地震，二度爲小型者，感覺甚微，四度二至五度，地震中心附近會遭受損失，五點五度至六度，則有一般性損失，達七度可算大地震，七度五以上者屬危險性大地震。

三藩市居民，對一九零六年大地震，或已目爲歷史陳跡，但那慘重的教訓實不應淡忘的，那次大地震死亡人數達四百五十名，二萬八千間建築物燬於火，十萬人無家可歸，現在經過了羅省地震大災禍，人人猶有餘怖，對於三藩市是否仍會發生大地震問題，成爲日來市民的熱門談話資料。

好些預言家認爲三藩市另一次大地震是無可避免的，當然預言家的話未必有科學根據，但地質學家也作同樣論調，例如聯邦地質考察中心，門羅柏地震研究所主任派基沙便說過，三藩市灣區在二十世紀末期會有一次大地震。

又士丹佛大學地質學教授高維治亦認爲南加省這次大地震，對北加省灣區「山安度利士斷層」之緊張狀態，並有了鬆懈作用，易言之，對坷斷層的緊張，隨時可爆發地震。

對於三藩市居民，地震是一個恐怖的名詞，爲了居安思危，爲了未雨綢繆，我們是該提高醒覺的。

地震所以喪失人命，主要是因建築物卸塌，更可怕的是發生火災，如能及時走避，則可望減少死傷人數。史丹佛大學地質系主任貞斯，他認爲這次南加省的地震災禍，將可促使政府進行兩項急需計劃，一是地震救災計劃，隨時警備，使災情不致擴大，二是建立一小時的地震警報系統，使居民及時避難。

地震原因有三種，第一是最普通斷層緊張而使地殼破裂，第二是上層强壓而使地殼陷沒，第三是由火山爆發所招致。現在三藩市摩天大廈不斷興建，對地殼之强壓，亦可能發生地震，這是不容忽視的。

至於市中危樓，違章建築物，如發生地震，便會塌倒，市府當局應在建築法規上嚴加限制，俾不幸發生地震時，減少人命損失。

Monica Rebecca Lee crowns Raymond Edward Lee as King Boar at Chinese New Year Festival held in Baltimore, Maryland.

波地磨埠華童李利民被選爲「猪年皇帝」

華埠人語

華人農曆新年慶會之大巡行，今年參加花車甚多，經大會評判結果，中流劇藝社之花車，榮獲首獎。該花車設計華麗大方，晚間彩色

(下轉第十六頁)

全美圖(中原攝)

Second Class Postage Paid at San Francisco, California
EAST/WEST
758 Commercial Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94108
Phone: 781-3194

PERIODICAL DEPT.
S. F. PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIVIC CENTER
S. F. CA 94102